The Centre Reporter.

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THE CUBAN TROUBLE.

PLENTY OF WAR TALK ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The Action of the Government Anxiously Awaited.—Cameron's Resolution in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Talking war and voting for what would bring actual war are two very different things. The leading Republicans furnished their share of the war talk which preceded the election in the halls of Congress, but now that the election is over and a Republican President is on the eve of being inaugurated, some of these Republicans have changed their tune. This has been especially noticeable since the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took the bull by the horns and reported a short resolution declaring the independence of Cuba, and that the U. S. would use its good offices to bring about peace between the Spaniards and Cuba, notwithstanding a protest from Secretary Olney, who appeared before the Committee and argued for a continuance of the policy of non-action. The Republicans have not made any party announcement on this resolution and probably will not until the public discussions during the Congressional holiday recess shall have shown unmistakably whether it would be wise for them to make the defeat of the resolution a party question. McKinley does'nt want the resolution adopted, and his closest friends in Congress are scheming to get up a plan under which it may be hung up without a vote. Speaker Reed declines to publicly commit himself, but he is believed to be against it. That the resolution, if put into force, would result in a war with Spain is believed by all, but it is a long ways from being in force, and your correspondent would not like to put up a cent on its ever being in force. In the first place, it would have to get a two-thirds vote in both branches of Congress in order to be adopted over President Cleveland's veto, which it would certainly meet upon its first adoption. McKinley's wishes may not affect the Senate, but they will have much weight in the House. The fate of the resolution depends largely upon the state of public opinion when Congress reassembles, and that may be affected one way or the other by news from Cuba during the next two weeks.

The remarkable position assumed toward the Cuban resolution by Secretary Olney is causing much talk among the Constitutional lawyers in and out of Congress. He says that the Presidtnt alone is vested by the Constitution with authority to recognize a new state and that Mr. Cleveland will not obey the resolution even if it shonld receive the unanimous vote of both branches of Congress, but will regard it simply as an expression of Congressional opinion. Most of those who will talk express the opinion that Mr. Olney is wrong.

The Tennessee delegation in the House are under obligations to Speaker Reed for counting a quorum to pass the bill appropriating $130,000 for a Government building and Exhibit at Nashville Centennial, which was fought by Representative Bailey, of Texas.

A goodly number of Senators and Represehtatives din'nt wait for the adjournment on the 22nd for the Christmas recess. Congress will reassemble Jan. 5.

In addition to Senator Allen's resolution for a general investigation by a Senate Committee of the expenditure of money in the Presidential Campaign, Representative Meredith, of Va. has offered a resolution providing for an investigation of the report alleging that National Banks contributed large sums to the Republican campaign fund. A preamble says that National banks being under Government control. it is clearly within the province of Congress to protect their stock holders from misuse of their funds. The resolution provides for a committee of eleven, including representatives of the Republican, Populist and National Democratic parties, which shall have power to send for persons and papers in its investigation, and which is directed to report if it be found that such contributions were made whether the same were lawful, and if not, what penalties are provided by law. The resolution further directs that all Government bank examiners shall assist the committee by investigating under its instructions, the banks in their districts.

Senator Vest declares the report ridiculous that he had the nomination of Secretary Francis held up to help him get reelected to the Senate, and calls attention to the fact that there is neither a Palmer nor a McKinley Democrat in the Missouri legislature. As to why this and other gold Democratic nominations have been held up, Mr. Vest said: "The nomination of Francis was postponed for consideration until after the recess as were the nominations of all the Palmer or McKinley Democrats." There was a look in the eyes of the Senator when he spoke which bodes no good for these held up nominations.

Charlie Crisp, son of the late ex-Speaker of the House, was sworn in as a member on Saturday. He is the youngest member of the House.

The Cameron Cuba Resolution.

Joint Resolution Acknowledging the Independence of the Republic of Cuba.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be, and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

Section 2.—That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted by the senate foreign affairs committee, and reported to the senate, where it will be taken up and debated after the holidays. The point at issue will be whether the President or Congress is the proper authority to recognise a foreign government. The President and some able senators claim the Executive is the constitutional authority and not Congress. Other able senators and lawyers claim the power rests with Congress. This question is likely to be the most important one of this winter's session, Precedents can be cited in favor of either side.

Legislation Run to Seed.

Phil. Record: The abolition of the theatre hat; the stoppage of horse-racing; the Sunday closing of picture galleries, museums and other places of innocent amusement; the interdiction of music with beer, and a thousand other proposed petty and nameless invasions of personal liberty occupy the time of men who are paid to attend to more momentous business. After drifting away for a hundred years from the early Puritanism which kept a married man indoors after sunset and prohited him from kissing his wife on the Sabbath day, we seem to be drifting back again into that discarded system of cut-and-dried mock morality which was overturned and thrust out by the success of the Revolution and the adoption of our splendid constitution. The people of the United States have altogether too much government nowadays.

Took Leave of His Congregation.

A country minister in a certain town took permanent leave of his congregation in the following pathetic manner: Brothers and sisters, I come to say good bye. I don't think God loves this church, because none of you ever die. I don't think you love each other, because I never marry any of you. I do not think you love me, because you have not paid me my salary. Your donations are mouldy fruit and wormy apples, and 'by their fruits ye shall know them.' Brothers, I am going to a better place; I am called to be chaplain of a penitentiary. Where I go ye cannot come, but I go to prepare a place for you, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls. Good bye.

Lemont's P. M. Seekers.

The following nags have entered the race for the post-mastership at pretty little Lemont:

Charles Evarts.
Isaac Armstrong.
Calvin Bathgate.
James Lytle.
Mrs. John Moore.
John Coble.

About one half of the above are far ahead while the balance are pop certain of the plum.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Hueneme, Cal., are constantly being received: "The Best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years." It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and William Pealer, Spring Mills.

—A pair of skates would be the right thing for a Christmas present for the boys; we have them in blue steel at 50 cents, nickle plate, 85c., at Bushman's, the Jeweler.

Fine pure sugar Table Syrups, new crop New Orleans Syrup, Maple Syrup, and Maple Sugar made from pure sap, finest Coffees, Teas and pure Spices.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Predictions Made by Foster.—A Storm Wave to Cross the Continent.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 15th to 20th the next will reach the Pacific coast about 20th, cross west of the Rockies country by the close of 21, great central valleys 22d to 24th, eastern states 25th. The warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 20th, the great central valleys 22nd, eastern states 23rd. The cold wave will cross the west of Rockies country about the 23rd, great central valleys 25th, eastern states 27. Temperature of the week ending 19th will average below normal and rainfall above. When reference is made in these bulletins for precipitation, snow is always included with rain.

My forecasts for November were almost perfect up to and including the 26. Then the reversals came, which, although warnings were published tnat they were coming, came earlier than expected turning the last four days of November wrong side up.

No very serious mistake has been made in the forecasts since those of January, 1896. The forecast errors for the last four or five days in November are frankly admitted. I had calculated the coldest days for about the 23rd and, leaving out the last four days of the month the 22 was the coldest day.

The December reversals were expected to continue about three weeks and if this estimate proved correct, the direct weather changes should be restored about 16th to 18, giving moderate weather about those dates and 23rd, with cold wave about 20th to 25. After that date and through January regular or direct weather changes are expected.

Local Notes.

Merry, merry Christmas to all.

This issue of the Reporter contains a supplement.

Our townsman, Jacob From, on the hill, is building a cistern.

Reuben Hartman, of Millheim, is again on the sick list.

Read the Christmas articles on another page of this issue.

The general health of the valley is still good—may it always be so.

Several times within a week the sky tried hard to snow, but it wasn't a success.

Make all the little ones glad with Christmas gifts and tell them the meaning.

People are getting their ice houses ready; this winter bids fair to be an ice-maker.

J. G. Bailey, of Ferguson, can boast of being down with the mumps. May he shake them off soon.

Mrs. William Harter, of Aaronsburg, a few days ago, started in on her 83rd year in fair health.

Last Friday forenoon, 18th, for the first time this winter, the surface of the ground became white with snow.

Millhall is likely to have a match factory which is likely to be moved thither from another part of the state.

Tuesday's snow brought out the merry, merry bells on Wednesday morning, altho it wasn't No. 1 sleighing.

Horace Zerby, son-in-law of Uriah Osman, some years ago a resident of our town, is now a resident of Salt Lake City.

Turkeys are worth 10 cents per lb. Potatoes and apples still stand at the prices of the past six weeks. Pork is 4 and 4½ cents.

A Mifflin county hunting party took three deer out of the Seven mountains last week; this is more than a half a dozen parties from this side could do this season.

Don't let Christmas pass without making some one glad; make a special effort to bring gladness to the hearts of as many children as possible—and thereby you will feel immeasurably glad yourself.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

At this time of the year a cold is very easily contracted, and if left to run its course without the aid of some reliable cough medicine is liable to result in that dread disease, pneumonia. We know of no better remedy, to cure a cough or cold than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have used it quite extensively and it has always given entire satisfaction.—Olagah, Ind. Ter. *Chief.*

This is the only remedy that is known to be a certain preventive of pneumonia. Among the many thousands who have used it for colds and la grippe, we have never yet heard of a single case having resulted in pneumonia. Persons who have weak lungs or have reason to fear an attack of pneumonia, should keep the remedy at hand. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL SESSION AT BELLEFONTE.

A Big Attendance of Teachers.—Supt. Gramley Has Secured a Good Corps of Instructors.

The teachers' institute convened in the court house at Bellefonte, on Monday morning. The institute was formally opened by Supt. Gramley at 10 o'clock by taking the chair. A roll call of the teachers showed 275 present, only a few not responding to their names. An address of welcome was delivered, which was responded to by Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Spring Mills, and Prof. W. A. Krise, of Centre Hall. Several other addresses were made during the morning session.

During the day Hon. Willis R. Bierly, of Rebersburg, spoke upon the importance of instructing the scholars upon current events. For illustration he discussed the Cuban question, and pictured the Spaniard as a haughty and treacherous people.

The music for the institute is under the charge of Supt. T. L. Gibson, of Ebensburg, Pa., and Dr. M. G. Benedict, of State College.

Prof. Brumbaugh, of University of Penna. and Prof. George P. Bible are among the corps of competent instructors for the institute. The evening entertainments will consist of lectures and musical specialties. A number of visitors are in Bellefonte, and the interest manifested in the institute is more keen than any former session.

BRUSH VALLEY.

Items of Interest from the Lower End of the Valley.

The Selinsgrove students came home Thursday evening.

Mrs. James Wolf, who had been to Bellwood is home again.

Boys, watch for the weddings during the holidays.

Rev. Muma has a protracted meeting at Brumgard's church.

W. W. Sholl, a student of Dickinson Seminary came home last week.

A number of our Brush valley people are entertaining the mumps.

Miss Mattie Goodhart, of Centre Hall, visited Rebersburg friends.

Mrs. Stiver, of Flemington, was in Rebersburg a few days last week.

A number of our teachers are attending institute this week at Bellefonte.

Mrs. George Fehl, of Aaronsburg, was in Rebersburg a few days last week.

Mr. Royer, of Zion, was visiting his brother Daniel, near Rebersburg several days.

Supt. Gramley is conducting the Centre county institute this week at Bellefonte.

Lizzie Moyer, who is attending the Normal at Bloomsburg is home on her vacation.

Sarah Moyer, of Centre Mills, came home Saturday evening from her Washington trip.

Adam Brungard, of near Wolf's Store, was in Penns valley last Thursday on business.

The talk is that Rebersburg will have a trolley line in the near future; now Brush valley people cheer up.

One of the popular women in Rebersburg who wanted to get a combination suit, asked one of the merchants for a communion suit.

OAK HALL.

The Woolen Mill at This Place to be Put in Operation in the Spring.

John A. Rupp and wife made a trip to Bellefonte one day last week.

M. Benner and wife, of Rock Forge, were the guests of W. H. Close this week.

James Irvin and wife and son Edgar and wife, all of Snow Shoe, were guests at the home of Anthony Knoff on Sunday.

J. G. Irvin of this place left on Wednesday for Hollidaysburg, where he expects to stay a short time.

Quite a number of our young folks made a trip to Bellefonte Monday evening.

Our woolen mill is going to be put in operation in the spring; we are glad McKinley visited us.

Business is brightening up in our town, we could use about half-dozen more houses in the spring.

Joseph Stone made some improvements on his lot in the way of a new pig pen.

Our huckster, Gramley left on Tuesday with an assortment of chickens, turkeys and pork for Philipsburg.

James Osman, section boss of Paddy mountain, was in our town a few days.

—A new suit, hat, or pair of shoes, makes a most suitable and much appreciated Christmas present. Any of these articles can be found at Lewins' big store, Bellefonte. They offer them at a clear saving of 25 per cent. to the buyer.

TOURS TO CALIFORNIA.

Three Tours Arranged for the Season of 1897 by the P. R. R.

California has been most fittingly termed the "Italy of America." All the delicious balm, the cloudless sky, and the rich verdure of the great European peninsula are duplicated in this sunny land of the Pacific. Here nature basks in the sunshine of her own beauty; and here she has established her own sanitarium, where eternal spring inspires everlasting youth. With the snow mantled peaks of the Sierras upon the one hand, the calm Pacific with its soft breezes upon the other, and a veritable paradise of flowers, fruits, and plants between, man can find and needs no lovelier land. To visit such a country is a privilege, a blessing.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, recognizing the need of a more comfortable and pleasant way of crossing the continent, inaugurated a series of annual tours to California, running a through train of Pullman palace cars from New York to the Pacific Coast, and stopping at the principal points of interest en route. The great popularity of these tours demonstrates the wisdom of the movement.

For the season of 1897 three tours have been arranged to leave New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, January 27, February 24, and March 27.

The first tour will run direct to San Diego via St. Louis and the Santa Fe Route, and return from San Francisco via Salt Lake City, Denver, and Chicago, allowing five weeks in California.

The second tour will run via the Mammoth Cave and New Orleans to San Diego, stopping at the "Crescent City" during the Mardi Gras Carnival. This tour will return via Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, and Chicago, allowing four weeks in California.

The third tour will run via Chicago, Denver, and Salt Lake City, allowing passengers to return by regular trains via different routes within nine months.

All of these tours, either going or returning, will pass through the famous Colorado region, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, and the garden of the Gods.

Rates from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburg: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210 round trip, and $150 one way.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, special booking offices, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Tours to Florida.

No district in America presents, during the winter season, so many varied attractions as the State of Florida. Besides the delightful climate, which to one escaping from the cold and unhealthful changes of the North seems almost ethereal, it is pre-eminently a land of sport and pleasure. Along its eleven hundred miles of salt-water coast and in its twelve hundred fresh-water lakes are fish of almost every conceivable variety, from the migratory tribes common to Northern waters to the tarpon, pompano, and others of a more tropical character. Nowhere in all our broad land can the angler find a greater variety of game or better sport.

Here also the most enthusiastic hunter finds satiety. Deer, turkeys, bears, panthers, and wild cats roam at large through the more sparsely settled regions, while birds of all kinds may be found in abundance throughout the state. The more novel sport of alligator and manatee hunting may also be indulged in by the more adventurous tourist.

With its matchless climate, its orange groves, its rivers and lakes, its boating and bathing, its fishing and hunting, and its extensive forests, Florida presents unrivaled attractions for the valetudinarian, the lover of nature, the sportsman, and the explorer.

To this attractive state the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged four personally conducted tours during the season of 1897, leaving by special train January 26, February 9, and 23, and March 9. The first three tours will admit of a sojourn of two weeks in this delightful land; tickets for the fourth tour will be valid to return until May 31 by regular trains.

Rates for the round trip, $50.00 from New York, $48.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents, special booking offices, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—Lewins, Bellefonte, offers the widest field in the selection of holiday gifts to be found in the county. Gifts that are useful are always appreciated. See the stock when out on a hunt.

SPRING MILLS.

Mr. Baker's Family Improving After being Afflicted With Diphtheria.

Some of our farmers expect wheat to advance to about $1.05 before the bauble bursts. Of course this is possible, but not very likely.

The members of the M. E. church located here, are making extensive preparations for an attractive entertainment during the holidays.

The old report of a machine shop, steam tannery and several other shops to be located here, is again revived; but of course it has no foundation.

Willis Rishell, of Lewistown, formerly of this village, having disposed of his hotel in Lewistown, made us a visit several weeks ago, is now ill and has been confined to his room for the last ten days.

G. H. Long, one of our merchants has greatly improved his residence by remodeling, and erecting quite an addition to it, and placing a very handsome portico in front extending around one side; the improvement adds greatly to the neighborhood.

Business this winter in our village falls below the average, even the approaching holidays adds very little to the volume, but after the advent of the new year, according to the prolific promises of our Republican friends, under the new regime, no doubt business and civilization will soar phoenix like to Ione—perhaps.

Professor Rearick of our village intends engaging in the bicycle and printing business, and is erecting a two-story building for that purpose a short distance above the postoffice, *on dit* that the Prof. is an applicant for postmaster. By the way several applicants have dropped out of the scramble for that position, deeming the contest too much like chopping wood for fun, and like doubtful things, very uncertain.

Six of the seven members comprising the family of W. L. Baker, of our village, section manager of P. R. R. were ill at one time from diphtheria; with two of the children the disease assumed a very malignant form, and after an illness of a few days both died. The other members of the family are improving. The entire community deeply sympathize with Mr. and Mrs. Baker in their sad affliction; no other cases of diphtheria are reported.

People in this section think Mr. Miller is making a very unwise move in contesting Mr. Cronister's election. The Democrats and many Republicans feel satisfied that the result of the investigation will simply increase the latter's majority, and cost the county from ten to twenty thousand dollars. Mr. Miller has been defeated twice in succession for office within the past fifteen months, and that should certainly satisfy him that the people have no use for him politically. Take the advice of your friends Mr. Miller, and drop out of politics.

Protection Needed.

A conference of the depositors of the four suspended Blair county banks was held in Hollidaysburg on Thursday. Members of the county bar were excluded, and eminent Philadelphia counsel retained. The public school districts of five towns and seven townships, whose deposits were in these banks, are greatly inconvenienced by the unexpected lack of funds.

Depositors should always be sure of a bank's good backing as well as of the character of the men in charge. Where these are found speculating in stocks and other outside transactions, it is always done with the money belonging to depositors and the banks break, depositors being the losers.

The banks should be made to offer guarantees to their customers, as most city banks do; where a bank can't offer this, it is evidence that it is not a safe institution in which to deposit your money. The bank will not trust you with a dollar unless you first give it a guarantee. The misuse or misdirection of funds, the favoritism to which such small concerns would be liable to, considerably increase the perils of existence.

One Way to be Happy.

Is to attend to the comfort of your family. Should one catch a slight cold or cough, call on R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Constipation, and all diseases of the throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

Fine Raisins, Prunes, Peaches, Apricots, Figs, Dates, Orange, Lemon Peel and Citron, fine Confectionery, Clear Toys, ank a full line of holiday supplies.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

—There is not a larger stock of clothing to be found in the county than Lewins, Bellefonte, has on his shelves. It is all up to date and of the latest style. The prices are way down.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

The Shippings the Richest...Warm Water for Young Stock...Handling Corn in the Stalk...Soill for Creenhouses.

THE SHIPPINGS THE RICHEST.

The New York Experiment Station found that in the case of five cows the first pint of milk contained only three per cent. of fat, while the last pint contained 6.85 per cent., and the mixed milk from the whole milking averaged 2.55 per cent. In every instance the first half contained only one-third to one-half as much fat as the last half. Similar results are reported in Connecticut, also in Indiana and New Hampshire.—American Farmer.

WARM WATER FOR YOUNG STOCK.

The rough, staring coat of calves and colts their first winter is always due to troubles of digestion from changing suddenly from succulent to dry feed. But a part is due also to drinking too little water, because the water in winter is always cold. If water for young animals were warmed to a temperature near that of animal heat, they will drink more freely, and their food will digest, instead of remaining in the stomach breeding fevers and disease. Do away with constipation in young stock, and most of the difficulty in keeping them thrifty will be overcome. —Boston Cultivator.

HANDLING CORN IN THE STALK.

Well-eared corn is very heavy to handle. It takes thirty to thirty-five hills of corn to make a stook, and even after it has dried out as much as it will before winter, such a stook is pretty heavy lifting on a high wagon. Whenever it is desired to clear a field of corn, low-wheeled wagons with low racks should be used. Two men can work to much better advantage than one, the one on the ground cutting the hill against which the stook is built and lifting the stook from the bottom, while the one on the load graps the top, placing it where he wishes on the load, and keeping each stook separate as far as possible. This makes it much easier to unload. With a low wagon and two men not afraid of work, a large clearing can be made in a cornfield by one day's labor, and the corn be drawn under shelter, where it can be husked during weather too stormy or cold to permit comfortable husking in the field.

AN UNNATURAL HABIT.

The habit of egg-eating is a vice, of which, when once contracted, it is almost impossible to break the hen. When the habit is acquired by a hen it will spread through the flock, if not checked in the beginning. The best way to cure a hen that eats eggs is to eat the hen. Egg-eating is encouraged by leaving eggs in the nest over night; they get broken, and when a hen once gets the taste of an egg she is always desirous of cultivating that taste, and eats everything that looks like an egg. If you must keep an egg in the nest, use artificial ones, those that cannot be broken, or if broken, are unpalatable and bad for digestion. There are all sorts of artificial eggs, wooden, china, chalk, etc., any of these will do for nest eggs. Boiled meat seasoned with a little pepper and salt and ground bones, will sometimes satiate this unnatural appetite. Dark nests are also used for hens that eat eggs, but not with good results. It is better by far to do the right thing at once and eat the hen. You will save yourself lots of trouble.—Feather.

SOIL FOR GREENHOUSES

After one or at most two years' use, the soil of greenhouses will become unadapted to the crop, and will need to be replaced. It is not easy to find just the kind of soil to make a new bed. It ought to be very largely humus, but much richer than swamp muck ever is, for the muck fails to decay only because it is kept submerged with water so long a time that all its fertility is washed out as fast it becomes available. It takes a whole year to properly prepare humus for the greenhouse bed. The best is made by composting sods for a year, putting in plenty of lime, which will clear away the insects likely to cause most trouble. These sods should be laid in alternation with cow manure, and some nitrate of soda sprinkled over the top, to be washed down as the compost heap is moistened. The sod and excrement will rot down together, and the soil with the sod will hold the ammonia from the decomposing heap from being wasted. Besides the soil from growing plants there needs to be a large supply of coarse sand, to be kept entirely by itself to keep root cuttings in. The white rootlets that put out from the callous of a cutting are very tender and will not be put into soil that is very rich, and which is consequently always warm from the heat of decomposition.

ONLY MINERAL MANURE FOR VINEYARDS.

The liability of grapevines to mildew and rot on fruit or leaves is very greatly increased by feeding the vines heavily on coarse, nitrogenous manures. These, in their decay, furnish good fields for propagating disease germs in the soil, and the large amount of nitrogen they furnish in midsummer makes a sappy, succulent growth of leaf and new wood that is very subject to attacks of disease germs. While it is true that spraying with Bordeaux mixture and other fungicides will check these diseases, it is still better to fertilize the vines only with potash and phosphate manures, which will not stimulate the vines unduly, and which will keep them healthy. It is not true that a great amount of nitrogenous fertility in any form is needed to produce the best grapes. With plenty of mineral fertilizer, chiefly potash, the grape bunches will be earlier and better ripened, while the wood growth to be cut away in fall pruning will not be so over luxuriant. French vinters never manure with stable manure. All the vine receives is the ash from the yearly prunings, which are regularly burned after drying and sprinkled around the vines. Manure affects the quality of the wine. If it ever becomes necessary to apply nitrogenous fertilizers to grape vines, the grapes are eaten.—American Cultivator.

COWS DURING COLD STORMS.

When the first storm occurred two winters ago I happened to be away. Upon returning home at evening I found the cows in their places as usual, but the driving snow was pouring through every little crevice, even the nail holes. The walls of the stable are double, with tar paper between the boards, but shrinkage and other causes produce crevices. I at once went to work with scraps of tar paper and lath to stop these openings. The stalls are built as an addition to the main barn; a three-foot space, half the length of the stable, is open in front of them. This I closed up at once with straw, one of the farmer's best friends. The stable being full of cattle, a sufficient amount of heat was produced to keep them comfortable, if all these openings were closed, except in extremely cold weather. When I was done, I concluded that my cows ought not fall off in the flow of milk. For two milkings, however, the amount decreased about five per cent., then it returned to the normal and finally went above it, though the weather was still cold. I watered them in the stable and watched their needs carefully, and it paid.

Experiments last winter indicate more strongly than ever that close stabling during cold weather is best. On a few days, when it seemed above freezing, I turned my cows out. The flow of milk was invariably reduced. Dairy cattle need very little exercise at any time and enjoy close stabling, provided their quarters are comfortably arranged.

I once saw great quantities of corn burned in Nebraska, and thought it was a great mistake, but find it was a profitable transaction, as corn was cheap and coal very high, but I have saw more corn burned to produce heat in Indiana than was ever burned in Nebraska. It takes as much fuel to keep the cow warm when fed and burned in the body, as when burned in the stove. Here, wood and coal are far cheaper than corn for fuel. There is no more business sense in burning corn in your house than in sheltering cows in open stables and trying to keep them warm with corn. I believe we are approaching an era when stables will be generally heated by some economical method, such as the hot water. The apparatus could be provided at small expense. The man who holds his cows up through a storm and prevents his feed going off in heat through the cracks, is going to have a decided advantage. Perfect ventilation must go with warm stables, or the animal's constitution will be weakened and tuberculosis invited.—American Agriculturist.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The great study should be, not only to produce best fruit, but so distribute it that all may have some and none too much.

Over-production of small fruits is practically impossible for many years to come, if distribution can be made more uniform.

Soil, location, cultivation and mulching are all important factors in guarding against drouth. Results should be carefully noted.

Many good local markets are entirely overlooked in the mad rush of shipments to the larger cities. Near local markets are often best; study them well.

The proper distribution of small fruits will not be complete until special refrigerator cars are placed on all lines from which sales can be made at any point, the same as meats at the present time.

Better methods of distribution would lessen cost to consumer and largely increase the demand for berries. Fruits would then be considered a necessity with other food, not a luxury for occasional use.

The great cities are often glutted with inferior fruit, carelessly picked, poorly packed and roughly handled, making reshipment to small towns and cities an impossibility. While this may result in good pay for the transportation companies, it leaves small profits for the commission man and certain loss for the producer.

Growers should understand that it costs just as much to pick, pack, transport and sell poor fruit as good; good fruit in a fair market is sure to pay well, while poor fruit in any market is almost certain to return a loss. The remedy is giving more care to the details of production and working for better markets in the smaller towns and cities.

The universal consumption of fruit means the employment of millions of women and children in a pleasant occupation; it means the most perfect combination of the useful and beautiful in the common walks of life; a stimulant to better health, higher thought and a deeper interest in rural pursuits. With a growing demand, promising a larger consumption, we will next consider, WHO SHALL GROW THE SMALL FRUITS?—Home and Farm.

HOW OREGON WAS SAVED.

A Stirring Reminiscence of Sixty Years Ago.

To one man are the people of the United States indebted for the possession of the rich region which now comprises the States of Oregon, Idaho and Washington and part of Wyoming.

That man was Marcus Whitman, who, nearly sixty years ago, went as a volunteer missionary to the Indians of the far Northwest. By his daring and perilous journey 4000 miles across the continent to the city of Washington, in the midst of a severe winter, he saved to the nation the vast territory then known under the generous name of Oregon.

One day in the latter part of the thirties there arrived in St. Louis four Flathead Indians. They were all men of great importance in their tribe.

"We have come from our homes toward the setting sun," explained the spokesman, "through heat and hardships such as few men have known. We have come to see the white man's book of life, and to hear from the old lips of the pale face the story of his God. Our people are in darkness, and they shall know the truth. Where shall we find the book that tells of the white man's heaven?"

Marcus Whitman, then resident near Elmira, N. Y., in company with his young wife and a handful of hardy pioneers, sailed down the Ohio and up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers on a raft.

A few years later we find him at Wallalatpui, a settlement near Fort Walla Walla, composed nearly altogether of fur traders and trappers.

At this time—1842—the boundary line between the British and the United States possessions in the Northwest was still an unsettled question. Under the treaty of 1818-1828 it was commonly held that this country was open for settlemen to the first people who went thither in sufficient numbers to hold it and organize a government.

The United States, on the other hand, claimed that Captain Robert Gray, a Bostonian, was the first to discover the Columbian River, in 1792; and, further, that the immense tracts belonged to it by subsequent purchase and treaties with Spain.

Notwithstanding the validity of our claims American statesmen did not believe the region was of the slightest value, and took no pains to secure it.

This was the condition of affairs when, in 1842, the missionary Whitman rode from his home at Wallatpui to Fort Walla Walla to attend a dinner tendered to some recent arrivals from England.

The talk as to the ownership of the country ran high, the Englishmen taunting Dr. Whitman about the ignorance of American statesmen concerning the natural wealth of the region, and made bold to declare that a movement was on foot to bring a large British colony thither and to settle the dispute as to the country's ownership by raising the English flag.

In the midst of the argument a Canadian runner broke in upon the festivities to announce that an expedition of 150 Englishmen was then about 300 miles up the river, intent upon finding homes in the disputed region, and that these would immediately be followed by more colonists.

Dr. Whitman saw there was no time to lose if Oregon was to be saved to the United States.

Then and there he determined upon the course of action which was to make him a hero and his determination was not prompted by any selfish motive.

When the feast was over young Whitman made his excuses, and, filled with the enthusiasm of his ideas, hastened back to Wallatpui. A winter of unusual severity had already set in, but, notwithstanding the pleading of his family, and the gloomy forebodings of friends, the hardy young patriot could not be deterred.

So October 3, 1842, three days after his return from Wallatpui, he set forth on his remarkable journey. With him went General A. L. Lovejoy, a guide and three pack mules. He was also accompanied by a party of Cayuse Indians, who finally bade him farewell, and returned, after telling him that they never expected to see him alive again.

For the first eleven days of the journey the road was plainly marked, though beset with danger from the Blackfeet Indians, who were then beginning to be very hostile to white men.

He set out toward te southeast to discover a new route to the Mississippi settlements and passed through blizzards and many hardships to Fort Uncompahgra, in the Spanish country, on Grand River.

The little band passed onward into the heart of the big mountains, bent on discovering the way to the ancient Spanish settlement of Taos, northwest of Santa Fe.

When about one-third of the distance was accomplished, the party encountered a blizzard of awful severity and for ten days they endured this, during which time the provisions became scarce and the animals unmanageable.

When the storm finally abated the guide deserted the party and Dr. Whitman was forced to return alone to Uncompahgra to procure a new one. After still further hardships and deprivations the little band reached Taos, where they found provisions so scarce that they could add none to their already depleted stores.

But they pushed on, crossing streams filled with broken ice and suffering pangs of hunger, until they had travelled about half of the distance between Taos and Santa Fe. Here the last of the stores were consumed, and death by starvation was close at hand. Before Dr. Whitman and his associates reached Santa Fe they were compelled to eat the doctor's dog and one of the mules.

Once in the capitalcity he found it a comparatively easy task to convince President Tyler and Secretary of State Webster of the desirability of the Oregon country. His frozen hands and feet bore witness to the long journey and the President promised him all the aid in his power.

A year later saw him at the head of a caravan of 1000 people bound for Walla Walla.

They reached the promised land in safety and organized a government in accordance with their country's laws. Shortly after a treaty was entered into with England recognizing the ownership of the United States to all that vast area.

And that is how Marcus Whitman saved Oregon.

FEET GOVERN THE COMPLEXION

A Startling Scientific Declaration, Recently Sprung.

It may not be generally known that the feet are an excellent index to the state of health, and that the more care given to these useful appendages of the human form shows a marked improvement in the complexion.

The feet should be kept warm and dry. The feet need frequent bathing, a nightly bath, if possible, in warm water and a brisk rubbing with a dry, coarse towel. The glands or pores of the feet are among the largest of the human frame; consequently the necessity of keeping them in the best order will be readily appreciated. The color of the feet are also a good index to health. When in fair condition, the soles and heels, the tips of the toes and a narrow edge on the outside of the foot will be a rosy, blush-like pink, the tops will be white, and the nails shine with a pearly, faintly pink lustre. If a person is debilitated or anaemic, or in a low state of vitality, the feet will indicate the fact more readily than the face. The heel, instead of blushing a tender, rosy pink, will show a livid, greenish yellow. The soles and toes will also pale to a yellowish hue, and a general toughness of the cuticle of the soles will become apparent.

The healthful exercise of the functions of the feet have a wonderful influence upon the complexion. Thick, florid or oily skins, that local treatment is thrown away on, will show a noticeable improvement if treated through the feet. If the color is too high, or a habitual, unbecoming flush overspreads the face, a hot foot bath upon retiring will decrease the unbecoming blush to a genteel pallor.

If the soles of the feet show a disposition to harden and toughen, treat them to a vigorous course of massage. Bathe twenty minutes in hot water, in which a little borax has been dissolved, and while still moist rub into tem thoroughly a quantity of mutton tallow that has been melted and is still warm. If there are callouses and corns, bind a generous dab over the spot, after rubbing thoroughly, and the tenure of the corn will be a very short one indeed. This massage of the feet cannot be too highly recommended, either for those who fad in beautiful pedal extremities or comfort in walking or standing. For feet persistently damp a teaspoonful of spirits of camphor in the bath of one pail will be found to have a tonic and cleansing effect, and is said to prevent the taking of colds from damp. The dressing of the feet enters largely into their general comfort and well being.

If they are cramped and suffer from friction, the facial expression and complexion will not fail to chronicle the fact. To the habitual cramping of the feet, the wearing of unhygience make of shoes, and general indifference to the care demanded by these sensitive mmbers, is due the flushed face, the blooming nose and broken veins that disfigure many cheeks, the bloodshot eyes and unlovely complexion, the owners of which would be very incredulous were they informed of the true source of these unhealthful ills.—Philadelphia Press.

The Most Useful Metal.

A chemical authority states that silicon, as well as carbon, renders iron more fusible.

Mulhall says the United States produces one-third of the steel manufactured in the world.

The iron deposited by the galvanic battery is grayish white and takes a beautiful polish.

It is said that the first cannon cast in the United States was made at Hagerstown, Md.

Ships built of steel are said to be able to carry 20 per cent. more freight than those of iron.

In the fourteenth century Belgium was the principal seat of the iron manufactures of Europe.

Rust consists of ferric oxide, ferrous oxide, ferrous carbonate, calcic carbonate, silica and ammonia.

The common copperas of commerce, so extensively used as a disinfectant, is a salt of iron, the sulphate.

The so-called "tinwares" used by tinners are merely sheets of iron rolled very thin and plated with tin.

The iron pyrites, or "fool's gold," is abundant in many parts of the world. It is a bisulphide of iron.

Spice Are Dried Buds.

The Spice islands have given the world few things more popular than the dried buds of a tree smoked and dried in the sun, named in Latin from their resemblance to a nail, clavus, and called by us cloves. In the same group of islands a small collection of islands are planted entirely in nutmeg trees.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

St. Kilda, the lonely islet west of the Hebrides, has demonstrated that it is not entirely out of the world by sending a subscription of $12.50, raised among its sixty families of fishermen, to the fund for the relief of the Armenians.

According to a recent Parliamentary report, seventy-one persons died of starvation in London during 1895. In only a few cases was the privation that led to the fatal issue due to self-neglect. The majority of cases were women and over 50 years old.

An effort is being made by the Government authorities of Missouri to put into execution a scheme for changing the course of the Osage River near its mouth so as to make it follow a straight course to the Missouri instead of winding around and wasting much valuable land.

The big revival now going on in Philadelphia culminated the other day in a street parade of 3000 church-workers. In a way this suggests the religious processions of the Middle Ages in Europe. The houses along the route of the parade were decorated with flags and Chinese lanterns; red fire was burned, and skyrockets were set off, while the paraders sang various Gospel hymns as they marched.

An extraordinary instance of hereditary tendency to suicide was told by Professor Brouardel, in Paris, recently. A farmer near Etampes hanged himself without apparent cause, leaving a family of seven sons and four daughters. Ten of the eleven subsequently followed the father's example, but not until they had married and begotten children, all of whom likewise hanged themselves. The only survivor is a son, who is now sixty-eight years of age and has passed safely beyond the family hanging age.

When the University of Chicago was started it was thought good policy to secure eight or ten of the best men in the country by offering them the unprecedented salary of $7000. But aside from the few men thus favored for a special reason at the beginning, other salaries have been fixed upon about the scale that obtains at Yale, Harvard, and half a dozen other first-class institutions. In other words, $5000 is the maximum that any instructor may hope to reach, while the rank and file of the men are paid from $1500 to $2500.

Colonel D. W. Hughes is a queer genius who lives in Audrain County, Missouri, having selected the little village of Vandalia as his permanent place of residence after testing the advantages to be found in thirty-eight states and territories. He has invened many contrivances of one sort or another in the course of his wandering career, the most important of which is a corn-planting machine. Out of this he made considerable money, but his hopes of a fortune are now founded on an instrument which, by means of X rays, perhaps, will not only reveal the culinary value of eggs, but also the gender of their embryonic occupants. Both these things, the Colonel says, his invention will do with speed and certainty.

Andrew, Messer, vice president of the National Grange, says that the Grange originated in Washington. Thirty years ago O. H. Kelly, a clerk in the Interior Department, was sent out officially to look into the condition of the Southern farmers and see what means could be taken for their relief. While making his tour, Mr. Kelly, who had once been a farmer himself, conceived the idea of a great fraternal order of husbandmen, to be conducted on co-operative lines, like the Masons. This order, he proposed, should bridge over the differences between the farmers of the North and South, and should teach them that their interests were identical. When he returned to Washington he told some friends of his idea, and the nucius of the present organization was then formed by seven men, all of them with agricultural interests.

Emigration to America has created so great a dearth of labor in the agricultural districts of Germany that Chinese coolies are now being imported in perfect hordes for field work in the provinces of Silesia, East Prussia, Posen and Pomerania. Inasmuch as the coolies are content to labor for twenty cents a day, all told, the German land owners are enthusiastic about the innovation, and those peasants who have hitherto turned a deaf ear to the arguments in favor of emigration are now being driven to the wall, and may shortly be expected to arrive in this country in shoals. It is almost certain that coolie labor will in a short time be extended to other German industries and trades, and before long John Chinaman is likely to become as great a problem in the labor market and in the political situation of Germany as he was a few years ago in the United States.

Montserrat, the little West Indian island to which death and destruction have just been carried by a hurricane, deserves more of the world's regard than it has ever received. At Montserrat is made a very large part of the lime juice to which modern sailors owe their almost complete exemption from that terrible form of blood poisoning which used to be the result of almost every long voyage. One of Captain Cooke's best claims to fame and grateful remembrance is the fact that he first demonstrated the possibility of taking a crew around the world, if need be, in a sailing ship without losing a single man from scurvy. The lime juice with which he supplied himself, and by the administration of which he saved his sailors from the effects of their salt-meat diet, did not come from Montserrat, but the culture of some lime trees began there many years ago, and the juice their fruit produces is in high repute all over the world.

The Chicago Railway Review says that the supply of natural gas is fast giving out. Mr. J. D. Weeks has just made a report on the supply and its decline for the national labor bureau in which it appears that the supply has fallen a half in seven years. In 1888 the value of the gas produced was $22,629,875. In 1895 it was $13,006,650. In Pennsylvania the fall has been much greater than in Ohio and Indiana. In 1888 the gas produced in Pennsylvania was worth $19,282,375; in 1895 it was $5,852,000. The decrease has been less rapid since 1891, owing to the general introduction of meters, but it has gone on at a rate of about 5 per cent. a year. As the product shrinks rapidly when the pressure fails it may not be over ten or fifteen years before very little gas is produced. The waste of the past ten years will be looked upon as egregious folly. Mr. Weeks points out that when the number of wells is regulated and restricted the yield of gas lasts longer. This certainly suggests the wisdom of legislation and inspection on this subject.

The Army and Navy Gazette calls attention to a remarkable feature of Queen Victoria's reign, the enormous number of wars, little and big, that have marked its progress. Scarcely a twelvemonth of this period has passed, indeed, without finding England at war in some part of the world. Here is a list of the principal campaigns and expeditions: Afghan war, 1838-40; first China war, 1841; Sikh war, 1845-46; Kaffir war, 1846; second war with China, second Afghan war, 1849; second Sikh war, 1848-49; Burmese war, 1850; second Kaffir war, 1851-52; second Burmese war, 1852-53; Crimea, 1854; third war with China, 1856-58; Indian mutiny, 1857; Maori war, 1860-61; more wars with China, 1860 and 1862; second Maori war, 1863-66; Ashanti war, 1864; war in Bhootan, 1864; Abyssinian war, 1867-68; war with the Bazotees, 1868; third Maori war, 1868-69; war with Looshais, 1871; second Ashanti war, 1873-74; third Kaffir war, 1877; Zulu war, 1878-79; third Afghan war, 1878-80; war in Basutoland, 1879-81; Transvaal war, 1879-81; Egyptian war, 1882; Soudan, 1884-85-89; third Burma war, 1885-92; Zanzibar, 1890; India, 1890; Matabele wars, 1894 and 1896; Chitral campaign, 1895; third Ashanti campaign, 1896; second Soudan campaign, 1896.

From Argentina—by way of Paris, it is only fair to admit—comes news of the passage of a remarkable law, by the enforcement of which the statesmen of that far-away Republic very foolishly expect in the course of a few years to crowd its plains and mountains with inhabitants. One clause of this enactment reads: "On and after January 1, 1897, every unmarried male citizen of Argentina who is not less than twenty or more than eighty years of age, shall, on the first day of each month, pay a tax, the amount to be determined by the municipal authorities." This is certainly going a long ways, but the South American legislators went still further, if the Parisian dispatch can be trusted, and rounded out their law with another clause, which reads: "A celibate of either sex who shall, without legitimate motive, reject the addresses of him or her who may aspire to her or his hand, and who continues contumaciously unmarried, shall pay the sum of 500 piastres for the benefit of the person, man or woman, who has been so refused.' Perhaps this scheme will work as its inventors hope, but the chances are that before January 1st arrives, Argentina will have lost by emigration every unmarried person now living in the country.

A Cat's Household Duties.

Miss Angie Eddes, a lady living near Stockton, Cal., owns a cat bearing the euphonious name of Bildad that is a marvel of feline intelligence and industry. Miss Angie lives on a little place of her own, where she has her busy hands pretty full in looking after the ranch work and attending to her father, who is a cripple, and the cat, Bildad, has come to be very helpful to her in many ways. Among other sources of revenue, Miss Angie has a dozen fine bearing almond trees that bring in no inconsiderable amount, and Bildad is invaluable to her in taking care of the nuts.? Every morning in failing time Miss Angie sets a large basket out in the orchard and Bildad begins work, frisking back and forth under the trees, picking up the plump brown nuts, never ceasing till the basket is full, when he goes in, letting his mistress know, by pulling at her apron, that he needs her help. Aside from thus relieving Miss Angie of all the trouble of gathering the nuts, Bildad's services are called into requisition to protect them from rats, which otherwise would begin to ravage the trees as soon as the young almonds show evidences of maturity.

Another one of Bildad's accomplishments is that of churning, at which he is quite an adept. Old Mr. Eddes, who has quite an inventive faculty, has invented a little churn, with a unique, light-running tradle, upon which Bildad mounts and treads away with the most praiseworthy industry till the work is done. So expert has the cat become that he can tell by the sound of the milk when the butter has come, and strikes with his paw on the little bell which is attached to the churn to let his mistress know.

In the midst of all this industry Bildad finds time for as much fun and frolic as the average cat, and is a source of great amusement and pleasure to the old man Eddes, relieving him of many tedious hours.

The Jefferson family has been on the stage for five generations.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Mask of Deceit."

TEXT: "Why feignest thou thyself to be another?"—I Kings xiv., 6.

In the palace of wicked Jeroboam there is a sick child—a very sick child. Medicines have failed; skill is exhausted. Young Abijah, the prince, has lived long enough to become very popular, and yet he must die unless some supernatural aid be afforded. Death comes up the broad stairs of the palace and swings back the door of the sickroom of royalty and stands looking at the dying prince with the dart uplifted. Wicked Jeroboam knows that he has no right to ask anything of the Lord in the way of kindness. He knows that his prayers would not be answered, and so he sends his wife on the delicate and tender mission to the prophet of the Lord in Shiloh. Putting aside her royal attire, she puts on the garb of a peasant woman and starts on the road. Instead of carrying gold and gems as she might have carried from the palace she carries only those gifts which seem to indicate that she belongs to the peasantry—a few loaves of bread and a few cracknels and a cruse of honey. Yonder she goes, hooded and veiled, the greatest lady in all the kingdom, yet passing unobserved. No one that meets her on the highway has any idea that she is the first lady in all the land. She is a queen in disguise.

The fact is that Peter the Great working in the dry docks of Saardam, the sailor's hat and the shipwright's ax gave him no more thorough disguise than the garb of the peasant woman gave to the queen of Tirzah. But the prophet of the Lord saw the deceit. Although his physical eyesight had failed, he was divinely illumined, and at one glance looked through the imposition, and he cried out: "Come in, thou wife of Jeroboam! Why feignest thou thyself to be another? I have evil tidings for thee. Get thee back to thy house, and when thy feet touch the gate of the city the child shall die." She had a right to ask for the recovery of her son; she had no right to practice an imposition. Broken hearted now, she started on the way, the tears falling on the dust of the road all the way from Shiloh to Tirzah. Broken hearted now, she is not careful any more to hide her queenly gait and manner. True to the prophecy, the moment her feet touch the gate of the city the child dies. As she goes in the soul of the child goes out. The cry in the city palace is joined by the lamentation of a nation, and as they carry good Abijah to his grave the air is filled with the voice of eulogy for the departed youth and the groan of an afflicted kingdom.

It is for no insignificant purpose that I present you the thrilling story of the text. In the first place I learn that wickedness involves others, trying to make them its dupes, its allies and its scapegoats. Jeroboam proposed to hoodwink the Lord's prophet. How did he do it? Did he go and do the work himself? No. He sent his wife to do it. Hers the peril of exposure, hers the fatigue of the way, hers the execution of the plot, his nothing. Iniquity is a brag, but it is a great coward. It lays the plan and gets some one else to execute it; puts down the gunpowder train and gets some one else to touch it off; contrives mischief and gets some one else to work it; starts a lie and gets some one else to circulate it. In nearly all the great crimes of the world it is found out that those who planned the arson, the murder, the theft, the fraud go free, while those who were decoyed and cheated and hoodwinked into the conspiracy clank the chain and mount the gallows.

Aaron Burr, with heart filled with impurity and ambition, plots for the overthrow of the United States Government and gets off with a few threats and a little censure, while Blennerhassett, the learned Blennerhassett, the sweet tempered Blennerhassett, is decoyed by him from the orchards and the laboratories and the gardens and the home on the banks of the Ohio River, and his fortunes are scattered, and he is thrown into prison, and his family, brought up in luxury, is turned out to die. Abominable Aaron Burr has it comparatively easy. Sweet tempered Blennerhassett has it hard. Benedict Arnold proposed to sell out the forts of the United States; to surrender the Revolutionary army and to destroy the United States Government. He gets off with his pockets full of pounds sterling, while Major Andre, the brave and the brilliant, is decoyed into the conspiracy and suffers on the gibbet on the banks of the Hudson; so that even the literature—the marble tablature that commemorated that event—has been blasted by midnight desperadoes. Benedict Arnold has it easy. Major Andre has it hard. I have noticed that nine-tenths of those who suffer for crimes are merely the satellites of some great villains. Ignominious fraud is a juggler which by sleight of hand and legerdemain makes the gold that it stole appear in somebody else's pocket. Jeroboam plots the lie, contrives the imposition, and gets his wife to execute it. Stand off from all imposition and chicanery. Do not consent to be anybody's dupe, anybody's ally in wickedness, anybody's scapegoat.

The story of the text also impresses me with the fact that royalty sometimes passes in disguise. The frock, the veil, the hood of the peasant woman hid the queenly character of this woman of Tirzah. Nobody suspected that she was a queen or a princess as she passed by, but she was just as much a queen as though she stood in the palace, her robes incrusted with diamonds. And so all around about us there are princesses and queens whom the world does not recognize. They sit on no throne of royalty, they ride in no chariot, they elicit no huzza, they make no pretense, but by the grace of God they are princesses and they are queens; sometimes in their poverty, sometimes in their self-denial, sometimes in their hard struggles of Christian service—God knows they are queens. The world does not recognize them.

Royalty passing in disguise, kings without the crown, conquerors without the palm, empresses without the jewel. You saw her yesterday on the street. You saw nothing important in her appearance, but she is regnant over a vast realm of virture and goodness—a realm vaster than Jeroboam ever looked at. You went down into the house of destitution and want and suffering. You saw the story of trial written on the wasted hand of the mother, on the pale cheeks of the children, on the empty bread tray, on the fireless hearth, on the broken chair. You would not have given a dollar for all the furniture in the house. But by the grace of God she is a princess. The overseers of the poor come there and discuss the cause and say, "It's a pauper." They do not realize that God has burnished for her a crown, and that after she has got through the fatiguing journey from Tirzah to Shiloh and from Shiloh back to Tirzah there will be a throne of royalty on which she shall rest forever, Glory veiled. Affluence hidden. Eternal raptures hushed up. A queen in mask. A princess in disguise.

When you think of a queen you do not think of Catherine of Russia, or Maria Theresa of Germany, or Mary, queen of Scots. When you think of a queen, you think of a plain woman who sat opposite your father at the table or walked with him down the path of life arm in arm, sometimes to the Thanksgiving banque', sometimes to the grave, but always side by side, soothing your little sorrows and adjusting your little quarrels, listening to your evening prayer, toiling with the needle or at the spinning wheel, and on cold nights tucking you up snug and warm. And then on that dark day when she lay a-dying, putting those thin hands that had toiled for you so long, putting them together in a dying prayer commending you to that God in whom she had taught you to trust. Oh, she was the queen, she was the queen! You cannot think of her now without having the deepest emotions of your soul stirred, and you feel as if you could cry as though you were now sitting in infancy on her lap, and if you call her back to speak your name with the tenderness with which she once spoke you would be willing now to throw yourself on the sod that covers her grave, crying, "Mother, mother!" Ah, she was the queen! Your father knew it. You knew it. She was the queen, but the queen in disguise. The world did not recognize it.

But there was a grander disguising. The favorite of a great house looked out of the window of His palace, and He saw that the people were carrying heavy burdens, and that some of them were hobbling on crutches, and He saw some lying at the gate exhibiting their sores, and then He heard their lamentations, and He said: "I will just put on the clothes of those poor people, and I will go down and see what their sorrows are, and I will sympathize with them, and I will be one of them, and I will help them." Well, the day came for Him to start. The lords of the land came to see Him off. All who could sing joined in the parting song, which shook the hills and woke up the shepherds. The first few nights He has been sleeping with the hostlers and the camel drivers, for no one knew there was a King in town. He went among the doctors of the law, astounding them, for without any doctor's gown He knew more law than any doctors. He fished with the fishermen. He smote with His own hammer in the carpenter's shop. He ate raw corn out of the field. He fried fish on the banks of Gennesaret. He was howled at by crazy people in the tombs. He was splashed of the surf of the sea. A pilgrim without any pillow. A sick man without any medicament. A mourner with no sympathetic bosom in which He could pour His tears. Disguise complete. I know that occasionally His divine loyalty flashed out as when in the storm on Galilee, as in the red wine at the wedding banquet, as when He freed the shackled demoniac of Gadara, as when He turned a whole school of fish into the net of the discouraged boatman, as when He throbbed life into the shriveled arm of the paralytic, but for the most part He was in disguise. No one saw the King's jewels in His sandal. No one saw the royal robe in His plain coat. No one knew that that shelterless Christ owned all the mansions in which the hierarchs of heaven had their habitation. None knew that that hungered Christ owned all the olive groves and all the harvests which shook their gold on the hills of Palestine. No one knew that He who said "I thirst!" poured the Euphrates out of His own chalice. No one knew that the ocean lay in the palm of His hand like a dewdrop in the vase of a lily. No one knew that the stars and moons and suns and galaxies and constellations that marched on age after age were, as compared with His lifetime, the sparkle of a firefly on a summer night. No one knew that the sun in midheaven was only the shadow of His throne. No one knew that His crown of univeral dominion was covered up with a bunch of thorns. Omnipotence sheath in a human body. Omniscience hidden in a human eye. Infinite love beating in a human heart. Everlasting harmonies subdued into a human voice. Royalty en masque. Grandeurs of heaven in earthly disguise.

My subject also impresses me with how people put on masks and how the Lord tears them off. It was a terrible moment in the history of this woman of Tirzah when the prophet accosted her, practically saying: "I know who you are. You cannot cheat me. You cannot impose upon me. Why feignest thou thyself to be another?" She had a right to ask for the restoration of her son; she had no right to practice that falsehood. It is never right to do wrong. Sometimes you may be able to conceal an affair. It is not necessary to tell everything. There is a natural pressure to the lips which seems to indicate that silence sometimes is right, but for double dealing, for moral shuffling, for counterfeit and for sham God has nothing but anathema and exposure. He will tear off the lie. He will rip up the empiricism. He will scatter the ambuscade. There are people who are just ready to be duped. They seem to be waiting to be deceived. They believe in ghosts. They saw one themselves once. They heard something strange in an uninhabited house. Going along the road one night, something approached them in white and crossed the road. They would think it very disastrous to count the number of carriages at a funeral. They heard in a neighbor's house something that portended death in the family. They say it is a sure sign of evil if a bat fly into the room on a summer night or they see the moon over the left shoulder. They would not for the world undertake any enterprise on Friday, forgetful of the fact that if they look over the calendar of the world they will see that Friday has been the most fortunate day in all the history of the world.

As near as I can tell, looking over the calendar of the world's history, more grand, bright, beautiful things have happened on Friday than any other day of the week. They would not begin anything on Friday. They would not for the world go back to the house for anything after they had once started. Such people are ready to be duped. Ignorance comes along, perhaps in the disguise of medical science, and carries them captive, for there are always some men who have found some strange and mysterious weed in some strange place and plucked it in the moonshine, and then they cover the boarn fences with the advertisements of "elixir" and "panaceas" and "Indian mixtures" and "ineffable cataplasms" and "unfailing disinfectants" and "lightning salves" and "instantaneous ointments," enough to stun and scarify and poultice and kill half the race. They are all ready to be wrought upon by such impositions. Ah, my friends, do not be among such dupes! Do not act the part of such persons as I have been describing. Stand back from all chicanery, from all imposition. They who practice such imposition shall be exposed in the day of God's indignation. They may rear great fortunes, but their dapple grays will be arrested on the road some day, as was the ass by the angel of God with drawn sword. The light of the last day will shine through all such subterfuges and with a voice louder than that which accosted this imposition of the text: "Come in, thou wife of Jeroboam. Why feignest thou thyself to be another?" With a voice louder than that God will thunder down into midnight darkness and doom and death all two faced men, and all charlatans, and all knaves, and all jockeys, and all swindlers. Behold how the people put on the masks, and behold how the Lord tears them off!

My subject also impresses me with how precise and accurate and particular are God's providences. Just at the moment that woman entered the city the child died. Just as it was prophesied, so it turned out, so it always turns out. The event occurs, the death takes place, the Nation is born, the despotism is overthrown at the appointed time. God drives the universe with a stiff rein. Events do no just happen so. Things do not go slipshod. In all the book of God's providences there is not one "if." God's providences are never caught in dishabille. To God there are no surprises, no disappointments and no accidents. The most insignificant event flung out in the ages is the connecting link between two great chains—the chain of eternity past and the chain of eternity to come.

I am no fatalist, but I should be completely wrecked if I did not feel that all the affairs of my life are in God's hand and all that pertains to me and mine, just as certainly as all the affairs of this woman of the text, as this child of the text, as this king of the text, were in God's hand. You may ask me a hundred questions I cannot answer, but I shall until the day of my death believe that I am under the unerring care of God, and the heavens may fail, and the world may burn, and the judgment may thunder, and eternal ages may roll, but not a hair shall fall from my head, not a shadow shall drop on my path, not a sorrow shall transfix my heart without being divinely arranged—arranged by a living, sympathetic Father. He bottles our tears, He catches our sorrows, and to the orphan He will be a Father, and to the widow He will be a husband, and to the outcast He will be a home, and to the most miserable wretch that this day crawls up out of the ditch of his abomination crying for mercy He will be an all pardoning God. The rocks shall turn gray with age, and the forests shall be unmoored in the last hurricane, and the sun shall shut its fiery eyelid, and the stars shall drop like blasted figs, and the continents shall go down like anchors in the deep, and the ocean shall heave its last groan and lash itself with expiring agony, and the world shall wrap itself in a winding sheet of flame and leap on the funeral pyre of the judgment day; but God's love shall not die. It will kindle its suns after all other lights have gone out. It will be a billowy sea after the last ocean has swept itself away. It will warm itself by the fire of a consuming world. It will sing while the archangel's trumpet is pealing forth and the air is filled with the crash of broken sepulchers and the rush of the wings of the rising dead. Oh, may God comfort all this people with this Christian sentiment!

THE PRESIDENT'S "SCHOOL."

Small Things He Must Learn with His Oath of Office.

The die has been cast and the choice made for the next President. The incomer, though a man long prominent in politics, begins immediately after his election to "go to school." He has much to learn before he can really become President of the United States. His school books will be the example of his predecessors, a lesson from the Judge of the Supreme Court who administers the oath of office, and the Constitution of the United States. Certain things are prescribed for the President to do. Others he does from long-established precedent.

The first thing a President has to learn is self-denial. His oath of office is administered in the open exposure upon the east Capitol front, and from there he delivers his inaugural address. A time-honored custom with the Weather Bureau is to provide a drizzly, sleety rain at this time, and the new President, with bared head, promises to forget himself, his own welfare, his opinions and his ambitions in the interests of the people. The rain baptizes his head with this decision. The people look on from their comfortable platforms, sheletered by umbrellas, and applaud. The President is practicing self-sacrifice, but he will have a cold in his head without doubt. Cleveland had a mild attack of grip after his last inaugural. Whew, how it snowed at the hour for the inaugural address!

The proceedings before the inauguration require study on the part of the incoming President. His duty is to be in Washington on March 4, ready to go to work. His term of servitude is four years, dating from that hour. Custom makes him do more. The day before the inauguration the President-elect arrives in Washington. There is always a crowd to meet him at the station, and from the minute he registers at the hotel with his "suite"—in other words, his wife and relatives—he must hold an informal reception. He must take his primary lesson in affability. No matter if they do press in while he is taking his noonday bite to urge a postoffice appointment. No matter if Mrs. Brown, from Cobunkus, does arrive with the coffee and after-luncheon smoke to beg a button off the Presidential coat. Luncheon, coffee, cigars, all must be given up, and the President must smile and smile again.

In the afternoon the President-elect goes to call at the White House upon the President. His object is to notify him that he is in Washington, and is ready to assume the duties of office. He makes a call of ten minutes and goes back to his hotel. Within an hour the President calls at the hotel and notifies the incoming President that he is ready to deliver up the keys of state. In the evening all dine together at the White House. The next morning, the 4th of March, the new President goes to the White House at 11 o'clock. In a little while the Senate Reception Committee calls there and all get into carriages to go to the Capitol for the inauguration. There are the two Presidents, the two Cabinets, the head of the army, the commander of the navy and a large citizens' escort. A few preliminaries in the Senate and the President finds himself upon the porch of the Capitol addressing the crowd—in the storm.

A duty which the President has to learn early in his career is the writing of harmonious messages. Not only must he write correctly, but he must be able to word his messages and proclamations so that they go to the hearts of the people. This often requires study on his part. The most trying proclamation ever issued was the Thanksgiving message sent out by President Arthur a few weeks after Garfield's death. There was some curiosity to see how he would word such a message at such a time. But his supreme tact rose to the occasion. The incoming President should always learn tact. To be without it has made enemies for many a good Executive.

The President must learn to bear physical disturbance. Grant was wakened from his sleep at 2:30 the morning the Butler "salary-grab" bill was passed. The President's approval was necessary. By 10 o'clock the President had read the bill, approved it, and word was carried to the Capitol to that effect. That meant work in the wee sma' hours. When the bill was repealed the President worked none the less faithfully.

The President must learn to introduce. Not merely to pronounce names, but to conduct the art of presentation in a manner that shall be acceptable to all peoples and all nations. And at dinners he must be the gracious host, presenting, greeting, leading the way to dinner, denominating places and being ready for the return trip to the drawing-room at a mystic look from his wife. All told, the President has a severe task before him.

Manchester—The man I introduced you to awhile ago is one of the most noted hunters in the country. Birmingham—I wouldn't have thought it from his conversation. Manchester—It's true, nevertheless. He is a fortune hunter.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

A MODEL schoolhouse will be erected on the World's Fair grounds. If it is intended to represent a city school, there ought to be a peculiarly dingy and disreputable saloon within 100 feet of it.

A Mighty Sword Thrust.

The swordfish is a combative monster, and the weapon with which nature has provided him is terrible enough when directed against his natural enemies of the sea. But it's a foolish fish that runs amuck with an oak bottomed barkentine, and its most vicious thrust is apt to bring more woe to itself than its enemy, though the crew of the Irmgard had a hard time of it on a voyage just completed from Honolulu to San Francisco.

Two days out from Honolulu a heavy gale struck the ship and lasted for twenty-four hours. Just as it subsided it was discovered that the ship was leaking. It was not a bad leak, the water creeping very slowly up to the hold, and under ordinary circumstances would not have given much trouble.

But the Irmgard had a cargo of sugar aboard and leakage meant big loss unless it was promptly checked. So the pumps were rigged and every two hours a detail of men was set to work for fifteen or twenty minutes to keep the water down. This course was pursued for the entire long voyage.

When the Irmgard was unloaded in port a search was made to find the cause of the leak. A sailor ran across the cause in the bottom of the hold. It was an inch of swordfish sword protruding from the bottom.

Examination showed that the sword, driven with tremendous force, had penetrated five inches of planking and eight inches of lining. It was broken off two inches below the outer sheathing, so that sixteen inches of sword came home with the ship. The monster, after this terrific thrust, must have exerted tremendous force to free himself from the grip of the oak, for he had worked a sufficient hole around the imprisoned sword to permit of a considerable leakage.

Three or four planks had to be removed before the sword and its surrounding wood could be cut out. The specimen was then sent to the city museum.

Misunderstood.

"Doctor, will my husband be able to recover——"

"Oh, yes, madam; he is not seriously hurt, and——"

"I was going to ask if he would be able to recover damages from the company."—Washington Times.

The Only Way.

Tom—What is the best way to make a woman keep a secret?

Dick—Give her chloroform.—Detroit Free Press.

Dobbins' Floating-Borax Soap is not an imitation. It is original. The only soap that floats, contains Borax and is 100 per cent. pure. It is worthy of a trial. Every lady who tries it continues its use. Red wrapper.

Who makes a quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The unmeant mischief of fools is all pervading and irremediable.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The more we love men the more we can see in them to love.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle.

Half of your worry to day is due to your neglect yesterday.

ASKING QUESTIONS.

IT IS A WOMAN'S PREROGATIVE, AND SHE USES IT.

Timely Questions and Prompt Answers Have Resulted in Great Satisfaction to Many Women.

Sensitive women hate to ask their physicians those delicate questions that only a woman understands, and therefore write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., as she has ever proved their most accurate adviser, and knowing that their letters will be read and answered by one of their own sex. Thousands of such letters have been received within a few months from those afflicted with the various forms of female diseases, and it is needless to say the answers have brought comfort and relief.

That sense of dragging in the groin, dull pains in small of back, retention-suppression of menses, bearing-down pains, headache, nervousness, blues, etc., are symptoms that require prompt measures.

The cure is, in most cases, rapid. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound should be promptly taken, and Mrs. Pinkham will furnish any advice required, free. Following is another letter of thanks:—

"Please accept my thanks for the little book which you have sent me. It has opened my eyes, and told me that there is a remedy for suffering women. There is no need for women to suffer, if they will only take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for years with painful menstruation, thinking there was no remedy for it; but after reading your little pamphlet, I thought I would give your medicine a trial, and it is wonderful how quickly it relieved me. I recommend it for all women who suffer with painful menstruation."—MRS. GEORGE NEHRBOSS, Crittendon, Erie Co., N. Y.

Something happens every day to convince a man that he lets people see too much of him to add to his popularity.

Don't hold a man responsible for his fool kin; you may have troubles of that kind of your own.

The Same Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold *50 years ago.* In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—*50 years of cures.* Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the *same old plant* that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. *It* has not been bettered. And since *we* make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound, we might.... But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the *same old sarsaparilla* because it works the *same old cures.* It's the sovereign blood purifier, and *—it's Ayer's.*

CCC LOOK TIRED THIS MORNING.

WAS it your own baby or your neighbor's that drove sweet sleep away? It's all unnecessary. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, sweet to the taste, mild but effective, stop sour stomach and colic in babies, and make papa's liver lively, tone his intestines and purify his blood.

EAT CASCARETS LIKE CANDY

They perfume the breath and make things all right all around. At your druggist's 10c., 25c., 50c., or mailed for price. Address

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The only genuine "Baker's Chocolate," celebrated for more than a century as a delicious, nutritious, and flesh-forming beverage, is put up in **Blue Wrappers** and **Yellow Labels.** Be sure that the **Yellow Label** and our Trade-Mark are on every package.

TRADE-MARK.

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Address Winston M'f'g Co., Winston, N. C.

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A WELL DRILLER

of thirty years' experience in the Eastern States, and who is well known from Maine to Florida, writes us in reference to one of our machines he bought: "It is the nearest perfection I have yet seen. If I want another machine for big work I should have another of yours!" Circulars free. LOOMIS & NYMAN, Tiffin, Ohio.

OPIUM HABIT AND DRUNKENNESS Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Pay till Cured. DR. J. E. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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THE increasing popularity of **Demorest's Family Magazine**, a popularity extending over thirty years, is ample proof that each succeeding year finds it improved in its vitality, beauty and attractiveness. There must be something in a magazine that increases its subscription list from 80,000 to 180,000 names (a clear gain of 100,000) in less than a year. Don't you think so?

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"We have received another number of this delightful magazine, and we find ourselves bound to reiterate with greater earnestness the high encomiums we have already pronounced on preceding numbers. We are not given to disparage unduly the literary and artistic publications which emanate from the London press, but we are bound, in simple fairness, to assert that we have not yet met with any publication pretending to a similar scope and purpose which can at all compare with this marvelous shilling's worth."—*London Budget.*

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Upon receipt of a remittance of **$2.00** from you for one year's subscription to **Demorest's Magazine** we will send you FREE this **beautiful Silver Sugar Shell** as a premium, and, **in addition,** you will receive a copy of Van Vredenburgh's exquisite oil painting, **"Our Bench Show,"** representing a "yard" of playful puppies—shown above. The picture is 10x36 inches, and it is printed in 14 colors in the highest style of the plate-printers' art. You will say it is the cutest picture you have ever seen when it reaches you. It will be issued with the December number of the magazine.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 24.

CHRISTMAS.

To-morrow will be Christmas. Of all the holidays throughout the Christian world, whether on continent or isles of the sea, Christmas, the day of birth of the Savior, is looked forward to with greater interest and enjoyable expectation, than any other, or all holidays put together.

Christmas commemorates the greatest event since the Creation—an event so great, magnificent and triumphant that its equal will not be seen until the last Great Day when the departed will be summoned to arise from their sleep, and the King of Glory shall lead the Redeemed to the New Jerusalem, to abide with Him forever, where joy and happiness will endure forever, and pain and sorrow and sin shall not be known.

What is our 4th of July, our Washington's birth day, our Decoration day, compared with Christmas? Great and dear as these are to us, they are as nothing compared with the day we celebrate for the birth of the child Jesus.

Let this day be properly celebrated—with christian merriment, thankfulness for the greatest Gift that can be offered to man.

A Merry Christmas to all.

The Dingley tariff bill is dead, for this session at least. The Republicans have a majority but have no harmony.

IT seems now that the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba will be defeated in the Senate.

IT will only be something over a week until Quay will try to elect his U. S. Senator. The people are to have no say.

SEVERAL Minnesota banks shut up shop this week. McKinley must have become tired of preventing this kind of disaster.

IT is gratifying for us, with the closing of the year, to have letters from many patrons with kind words for the REPORTER. Thanks.

Mark Hanna is a new figure of six months standing on the Republican chess board, yet is a bigger boss than Quay, Platt and all the rest.

THE other day, when Chicago's biggest bank, with three or four smaller concerns, went under, McKinley was in the city at the time. Now why didn't "the advance agent" 'tend to his business and stop these banks from busting?

ALL are on tip-toe to see who will win in the red-hot Republican fight for U. S. Senator. Penrose is Quay's man; Wanamaker is the choice of the anti-combine Republicans and business men. At this hour it looks like a close race, and if Quay fails to land his man then the power of the boss is broken.

THE senate committee on foreign relations has unanimously agreed to report Cameron's resolution to recognize the independence of the Republic of Cuba. No action will be taken in the senate until after the holidays. It seems certain of passing the senate by an almost unanimous vote. It may not find so easy a passage in the house. If the resolution passes both houses and is signed by the President it may cause a war between our country and Spain. The administration is not very favorable, just now, to the resolution, and the President may veto it if it passes.

Don't Forget Him.

A comparatively new scheme for swindling farmers has turned up. The agent of a fictitious grocery house offers to exchange groceries for eggs. The farmer gives his note for whatever groceries he wants, agreeing verbally to pay for them in nice fresh hen fruit. The schemer in turn gives his note. The farmer's paper turns up at the local bank. He is compelled to pay for it but no groceries ever appear.

Will Build.

Perry Luse, who joined the ranks of the benedicts last week, will erect a handsome dwelling at the station just outside the boro limits. He has purchased a lot and just as soon as the winter breaks will start his house.

—There is not a larger stock of clothing to be found in the county than Lewins, Bellefonte, has on his shelves. It is all up to date and of the latest style. The prices are way down.

LINDEN HALL.

What Our Correspondent Gives Us from Our Neighboring Town.

Miss Freda Hess, who is attending the young ladies' Seminary at Bellefonte, is spending her vacation with her grandparents at this place.

The many friends of Mrs. Charley Weaver, of Colyer, formerly of this place, will be sorry to hear of her serious illness. We hope for her speedy recovery.

Mrs. John Carper and Mrs. Frank Tharp spent Tuesday of last week with friends at Colyer.

Frank Lingle and friend, of Potters Mills, were the guests of George Swab and family over Sunday.

Hale Ross made a flying trip to Shamokin on Saturday.

Quite a number of our people attended the teachers' institute this week.

Miss Musser, of Pine Grove Mills, is visiting at the home of Hale Ross.

David Campbell is housed up with rheumatism.

Mattie Gary, who has been on the sick list for the last few weeks is slowly recovering.

Mrs. Mary Frantz and Miss Wilson, of Pine Grove, were guests at the home of Robert McClellan recently.

Mrs. Mary Ross spent Sunday with friends at Lemont.

Wm. Stover and wife are entertaining their two nieces, the Misses Barlett, of Bellefonte.

The prayer-meeting which was held at John Ross' was fairly well attended.

At present it seems as if the wish of some of the people was to be fulfilled as far as sleighing is concerned, as the ground is covered with a white mantle.

On Sunday, the 13th of Dec. the United Evangelical S. S. elected the following officers who are to serve for the year 1897: Supt. F. E. Zeigler; assistant Supt., J. T. Ross, Secretary, S. Lizzie Gettig; Treasurer, Henry Zeigler.

Talk of hunting parties going for deer and getting none, when the sharp shooters from Linden Hall and vicinity, who were out twice this fall got seven; the first time they brought home as their trophy three deer, and the second time four. If the truth of this item is doubted, we would refer you to Henry Gingerich and William Raymond, who helped to bring down the game. Our village feels proud that it can boast of men who are so true in their aim, while others failed to get even one.

To the editor, and brother correspondents of this excellent paper, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

George Sheesly, and Mary L. Boyer, Centre Co.

R. B. Taylor, and Mard Cunningham, Bellefonte.

S. A. McClintick, Boalsburg, and Ida G. Wilson, Pine Grove Mills.

Chas. Jordon, and Emma E. Kern, State College.

E. S. W. Kelley, Spring Mills, and Ada E. Harter, Mifflinburg.

Ed. M. Royer, Millheim, and Ella M. Coldren, Centre Hall.

Harry M. Kerns, and Emma M. Williams, Lemont.

Cyrus F. Hoy, and Rachael A. Brumgard, Zion.

Geo. H. Ralph, Clearfield Co., and Emily E. Edwards, Osceola.

H. M. Cobble, Altoona, and Mary M. Kelzey, Martha Furnace.

Harry E. Miller, and Ada Vonada, Madisonburg.

Z. E. Zeigler, Penn Hall, and Minnie I. Miller, Madisonburg.

M. A. Casselberry, and Mary E. Beatty, Mt. Eagle.

David E. Robb, Romola, and Eva L. Gardner, Blanchard.

Reuben R. L. Harrison, and Hattie Williams, Bellefonte.

John M. Rines, Marion twp. and Anna Shilling, Mackeyville.

Wedding at Rebersburg.

Will Hilbish, of Freeburg, was married on Wednesday evening to Miss Sallie Harter, of Rebersburg, at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Harter is one of Centre county's most accomplished ladies, while Mr. Hilbish belongs to one of the best families of Snyder county. The wedding was largely attended by the friends of both families and all fully enjoyed the occasion.

Brisk Trade in Produce.

The holiday season has caused a brisk trade in produce from this place, and the shipments made from here greatly exceeded that of any former year. Wolf & Crawford shipped two car loads of produce, and A. S. Kerlin shipped over 700 pounds of dressed turkeys to one party alone. There are other dealers shipping from here and the total amount would foot up very large.

POSTS! Posts! Sawed or in the rough, on top of Nittany mountain, on the Loneberger road. In any quantity, at reasonable prices. Apply to A. G. Noll. 1m

—Lewins, Bellefonte, offers the widest field in the selection of holiday gifts to be found in the county. Gifts that are useful are always appreciated. See the stock when out on a hunt.

Adam and Eve and the Apples.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat?

Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of 10 only.

Now we figure the thing out differently. Eve 8 and Adam 8 also—a total of 16.

We think the above figures are entirely wrong. If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90.

Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, reason something like this--Eve 81 and Adam 82—total 163.

Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81 and Adam 812 the total was 893.

The following is taken to be a true solution: Eve 814 Adam and he 8124 Eve—8,928.

Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve—total, 82,056.

Badly Burned.

A few days ago the little baby boy of Conductor Parker, of Bellefonte, was playing with a celuloid hair brush near the fire. The brush caught fire and badly, though not fatally burned the child.

Weekly Weather Report.

	Temperature: Highest	Lowest.	
Dec. 17	37	21	clear.
" 18	34	29	cloudy.
" 19	36	25	clear.
" 20	30	18	clear.
" 21	31	22	cloudy.
" 22	28	21	cloudy.
" 23	28	16	part cloudy.

Snowfall: On 18th, forenoon, ½ in.; on 22nd, from noon to midnight, 4 inches. Night of 18th, fierce storm.

Wholesome, pure and full of fruit.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

is a luxury, but within the means of all. Accept no substitutes.

Send name and address for booklet, "Mrs. Popkins' Thanksgiving."

Merrell-Soule Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,

beautifully illustrated, largest circulation of any scientific journal, weekly, terms $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Specimen copies and HAND BOOK ON PATENTS sent free. Address

MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

Useful and Ornamental Xmas Presents.

That is what everybody is after, and the place to get them is at Wolf & Crawford's. Call around and see our line of Xmas goods. We have made a better and more elaborate selection than ever before, and we feel confident you can here get just what you want, and at prices to suit your purse.

Our China Counter

At the rear of the store, you will find there the most beautiful and latest designs.

Lamps.

Also a fine line of Lamps, from the stand Lamp to the Banquet Lamps.

Handkerchiefs, etc.

Handkerchiefs, fine Linen Towels, Table Cloths, etc., are always desirable gifts. We have a complete line.

Something for the Children.

Toys of every description, Dolls, Books, Games, Blocks, Tea Sets, Drums, Horns, etc. This department has been carefully prepared to delight the little ones.

Confectionery.

We have the finest and best assortment of Candies ever brought to town. Nuts of all kinds, Oranges, Bananas, Dates, Figs, and fruits of all kinds.

WOLF & CRAWFORD.

Holiday Presents.

The near approach of Christmas causes one to think of suitable and appropriate articles to be given. We have determined to relieve you of the worry, and have purchased just such a stock as you will find you want for Xmas gifts.

HANDKERCHIEFS, SCARFS, TIES,
FINE LAMPS, DISHES, CUPS AND SAUCERS,

And many other things you may want for a present. Come and see them. A larger stock we never had. We just got in a lot

Fine Confectionery. Oranges, etc.,

Which will be sold cheaper than ever. We have made special low prices for the holiday, and will give you the benefit.

KREAMER & SON.

COLUMBIAS AT ONCE.

The Columbia you want is ready for you. Not a day's delay, if you choose regular equipment. We have been preparing for months to meet the present great demand.

$100 TO ALL ALIKE

Tandems, $150

Men's Columbias
Women's Columbias
Tandems

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE.

HARTFORD BICYCLES

$65, $50, $45

Such quality at such prices is unheard of. But Hartfords are leaders in both price and goodness. Regular models ready for delivery.

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Branch Stores and Agencies in almost every city and town. If Columbias are not represented in your vicinity, let us know.

THE RACKET.

9 AND 11 CRIDER'S EXCHANGE. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

Dress Goods,
Novelties,
Books,
Dolls,
Toys,
Games,
Silver,
Albums,
Perfumes,
Handkerchiefs,
Umbrellas,
Aprons,
Neckwear,
Shirts,
Underwear,
Everything.

Santa Claus Carnival.

BELLEFONTE'S BIG BARGAIN STORE.

The entire working force of the store, with fifteen special clerks, have been drafted into the service of American children's Patron Saint.

A Car Load of Dolls, Doll Carriages,

Toys, Christmas Tree Furnishings,

Everything U can think of, and many things U never thought of thinking about.

Talk About Quantity, Quality and Price....

The Racket is Ahead in the Spelling Class Sure.

CHINA ANNEX.

1,800 Square Feet Floor Space.

New Since Last Holidays.

"Pretty as a picture and none to compare."

The Following Letter Explains Itself.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, '96

RACKET STORE CO.,
Bellefonte, Pa.

I have been here all week attending a Custom House sale of Imported China. Will ship you a pile of it tomorrow that you can sell 50 per cent. less than any other retail house in America. Yours, &c.,

Kom and C.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYET, Jr. - - - Bellefonte.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Nov. 15, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.31 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m, New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre. Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 2.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

4.18 a. m.—Train 16, daily for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 10.20 a. m; New York 1.13 p. m; Baltimore 7.55 a. m; Washington 10.16 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Washington.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.00 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.21 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.00 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.30 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p. m, Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays. Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.43 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passengercoach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5 37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 23	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 15	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	9 01	4 39
1 58	6 29	Vicksburg	8 56	4 35
2 07	6 38	Mifflinburg	8 47	4 27
2 18	6 58	Millmont	8 33	4 15
2 25	7 02	Glen Iron	8 25	4 07
2 53	7 34	Paddy Mountain	7 54	3 41
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 55	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.47 a m, 1.05, 5.45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.35 a. m. 10.05 a m, 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8.05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.01 a m. and 5.05 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.03 a. m. and 5.07 p m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. B. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m	Lv. Ar.	p m.	p.m	a.m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 01	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 05	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 53	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 01	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	5 05	†9 01
9 20	9 24		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamaqua)	†4 30		
7 22	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr	Lve.	a. m.		a. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11 30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
P M	P M	A M	Ar, Lv.	A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 50	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 27	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brisly	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 21	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

An Unprecedented SACRIFICE Sale

—OF—

CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

Coming when it does, coming as it does, in the very heart of the season, when your wants are the greatest, at the very time when your every thought is to increase the purchasing power of your dollar, it should be of greatest import to you, you should give it your attention, test its truth, and profit by the greatest offering in the Clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods line known to Centre county buyers.

..This is a Stupendous Price Reduction..

Not from choice. But from actual necessity. We made unusually large preparations for the winter business, and have been meeting with spring weather, in consequence our stock is still very large, too large in fact for this time of the year. You know that it has been an invariable rule with us to start every season with an entirely new stock and it is because of this, that we inaugurated this Great Sacrifice Sale.

.....THESE GOODS MUST BE CONVERTED INTO CASH.....

It is not a question of Price. It is not a question of Cost.
It is not a question of Profit.

It is simply a case of must sell. These goods must be sold, regardless of cost. A chance of a lifetime for you. Think of it, a stock of goods strictly first class in every particular, and by far the best in everyway, fit, make, or quality, that is shown in Centre county. To be sold at

.....YOUR OWN PRICE,

cost not taken into consideration. We will save you money, big money. We will sell you :

Childrens' suits that were		$3 and $4.00	for $2.00 and $2.50
Boys	" " "	5 " 7.00	" 3.50 " 4.50
Men's	" " "	7.00, 10.00 and 15.00	now go for the ridiculously low prices of 4.50, 6.00 and $9.00
Men's Overcoats that were		-	14 and 16.00 now $10.00
Men's	" " "	-	10 and 12 now 6 and 8.00
Men's	" " "	-	6 and 8 now 4 and 5.00

and any and every thing in our entire stock at equally as large and in many cases larger reductions. This is an opportunity you cannot afford to miss. It means a saving of Big Money to you. A chance to clothe yourself for almost nothing. Costs you nothing to see. Give us a call. Come and test our honesty in this great sale, and we promise you that you will leave us better pleased with your purchases than you have been in years.

SALE AT THESE SACRIFICE PRICES WILL LAST ONLY UNTIL OUR STOCK IS SATISFACTORILY REDUCED.

OUR RULE,
All Goods must be Satisfactory or Money Refunded, will prevail in this Great Sale.

FAUBLES'

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——John Snavely, of Potters Mills, was in town yesterday morning.

——Wm. Farner, of near Potters Mills, was in town Monday.

——Jerry Brown, a good citizen of Tusseyville, was in to see us on Monday.

——Ed. Crawford, Colyer's good merchant, was circulating through town Tuesday.

——Mrs. Annie VanPelt and daughter Romie spent several days this week in Bellefonte.

——John Keller, a junior at Franklin and Marshall College, is home on his vacation.

——Harry Bibighaus, of Phiadelphia, made his periodical trip through here last week.

——Miss Mame Kreamer entertained a number of her friends at tea last Monday evening.

——Curt Lingle, Earlystown's practical farmer, gave us a call, and transacted some business.

——Miss Blanche Moyer, of Penn Hall, was the guest of Miss Grace Smith several days this week.

——Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Brumgard, of Rebersburg, were guests at the home of J. B. Kreamer on Tuesday.

——J. C. Bible, one of our esteemed Centre Hill patrons, gave us a call, and put his label out into '97.

——Mrs. J. E. Ward and son Arthur, of Bellefonte, visited her mother, Mrs. Stiver, on Church street last week.

——Hoffer Dale, who is teaching school at Munson, near Philipsburg, spent Sunday with his parents here.

——Mrs. Emory Hoy, of Philadelphia, nee Miss Anna Mingle, will spend several weeks visiting her parents.

——Miss Romie VanPelt is home on her holiday vacation. She is taking a course at Wilson College, Chambersburg.

——Will Curry, of near Centre Hill, our former townsman, was in town a few days ago. He will quit farming in the spring.

——Miss Lizzie Hosterman, of Wolfs Store, has been visiting at the home of her brother, Dr. G. W. Hosterman, the past week.

——Miss Agnes Murray, who is taking a course in pharmacy in Buffalo, N. Y., is home spending her vacation with her parents.

——Jacob Bottorf, one of Lemont's leading citizens, honored us with a call, and reports all lovely up his way, and general health good.

——Charley McClellan, of Tusseyville, who is taking a course at Central Penna College, at New Berlin, is home on his holiday vacation.

——Miss Emma Nerhood and Miss Urilla Morris, two of Rebersburg's attractive young ladies, were guests of Ed. Nerhood over Sunday.

——Frank Shutt, the Stone mill blacksmith, went to Pittsburg Tuesday. He expects to locate there and will remove from this section.

——Ezra Harter, of Georges valley, gave our sanctum a call, and put his label in good shape; he reports nothing new in that section, but folks generally well.

——Willis W. Rishell, late proprietor of the Kline house, in Lewistown, is down with typhoid fever at the home of his father-in-law, D. H. Ruhl, at Spring Mills.

——Ed. Kerlin, who broke his thigh bone some weeks ago at Lemont, is progressing, and will be able to get out of bed in a few weeks if nothing unforseen happens.

——Mrs. Emma Shutt, of Centre Hill, was a pleasant visitor to the Reporter, and kept her label in its accustomed creditable shape—may a merry Christmas be hers.

——A. F. Heckman, one of Tusseyville's leading citizens, gave our sanctum a pleasant call and set his label into line with the '97ers. He reports all well over there.

——Were pleased to have a call from our old and staunch Democratic friend John Mersinger, from Colyer; he is an extensive reader and keeps booked upon the topics of the day.

——Samuel Durst intends quitting farming in the spring and has concluded to become a Centre Hall citizen. Ex-landlord Bartges recently purchased the farm, and will go on himself.

——Wm. Horner, one of our industrious produce dealers, gave us a pleasant call, and handsomely put his credit out into '97, and with the best of humor, knowing the Reporter to be one of the best of papers.

——W. W. Spangler, one of the leading citizens and post-master at Potter's Mills, favored our sanctum with a call and checked his label to the far side of '97. Will reports health good over that way but nothing new.

——Mrs. Hulda Ripka, one of Linden Hall's very pleasant ladies, illumined our sanctum with a call, and was not inclined to let '96 die off without the living '97 to smile on her label, and so ordered it. Mr. Ripka dropped in too a few minutes later and was not at all displeased with the tact Mrs. displayed in transacting business.

——Sumner Hosterman and John Meyer came home last week from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, on their holiday vacation. On Tuesday morning they went to Altoona to attend the funeral of John Cessna, a classmate, who died very suddenly on Sunday.

A Hummer.

Last night was the coldest we have had this season. It was a scorcher and the kind that kept a man on the jump. The thermometer was down to seven degrees above.

—Highest cash price paid for Hides, or in exchange for leather, at

W. J. SMITH'S Tannery,
dec17-4t Potters Mills.

For fine Sweet Potatoes, Cranberries, Mince Meat (our own make) fine Cheese, fresh Crackers and Biscuits, pure Cider Vinegar, sweet boiled Cider. Bradford Co. White Buckwheat Flour.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 18—Samuel Durst, west of Old Fort, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farm implements of all kinds, etc.

MARCH 16—At residence of Wm. Curry, 1½ mile west of Centre Hill, horses, cows, heifers, young cattle, hogs, wagons, mower, farm implements, etc.

GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected weekly by R. E. Bartholomew.

Wheat	90
Rye	30
Corn	28
Oats	18
Barley	30
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	18
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	18
Sides	6

FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE Company of Centre County, Pa.—The annual meeting of the members and the election of twelve directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the house of Edwin Ruhl, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 11th, 1897, between the hours of 10 a m, and 2 p m, of said day. Members are generally requested to attend.

FRED KURTZ, President.
D. F. LUSE, Secretary.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—

In pursuance with an order of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, directed to the undersigned, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1897,

at 10 o'clock, a. m, the following described real estate, situate in Potter township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, late the property of George Grossman, dec'd.

All those six certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Potter township, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

1. The one thereof beginning at a pitch pine, thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate south 29¾ degrees, east 71¼ perches to a stone; thence south 69¼ degrees, west 87½ perches to a stone; thence north 29¾ degrees west 116 9-10 perches to stone, thence along land of Margaret Orlady, north 48 degrees east 55 6-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of Dr. Boal south 29¾ degrees east 70 perches to a stone; and thence along same north 68 degrees east 25 6-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 61 acres and 96 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by sundry good conveyances or assurances in the law duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman, party hereto, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

2. Another thereof, beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to post; thence along land of Abram Kerlin south 68 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to a point; thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to post, and thence along Abram Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres. 108 perches neat measure.

3. Another thereof beginning at a stone in the public road, and thence in said road and lands of Jacob Strohm et al., north 22½ degrees west 219 1-10 perches to a stone; thence along lands of Margaret Orisdy north 42½ degrees east 43 6-10 perches to point; thence south 22½ degrees east 225 6-10 perches to a post, and thence along land of B. F. Hosterman south 49¼ degrees west 40 perches to the place of beginning, containing 53 acres and 129 perches.

4. Another thereof beginning at a post, thence north 28 degrees west 60 perches to a post; thence along land of Abraham Kerlin south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence along same south 28 degrees east 60 perches to a stump, and thence north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing six acres and one hundred and eight perches neat measure.

5. Another thereof beginning at a stone, thence along land of John Lee south 67½ degrees west 22 8-10 perches to a stone; thence along land of F. D Hosterman south 51 degrees west 69 1-10 perches to a stone, thence north 29¾ degrees west 103 4-10 perches to a stone; thence north 60 4-10 degrees east 87½ perches to a stone; thence along land of Samuel Keller's estate, south 29¾ degrees east 81 4-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 48 acres and 32 perches neat measure. It being part of the same premises which by virtue of sundry good conveyances and assurances in the law, duly had and executed, became vested in the said George Grossman.

6. Another thereof beginning at a post, thence along land of Abraham Kerlin north 62 degrees east 17 8-10 perches to stone; thence same north 28 degrees west 60 perches to stone; thence along same south 62 degrees west 17 8-10 perches to post, and thence south 28 degrees east 60 perches to the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and 108 perches neat measure.

TERMS: Ten per cent. of purchase money on day of sale, and to be forfeited and paid as stipulated damages if the purchaser fails to comply with the subsequent conditions by paying the balance of purchase money when due. The balance of the said purchase money to be paid upon the confirmation of sale and delivery of a deed or deeds, for the said premises, to the purchaser or purchasers thereof. Possession of the premises to be given on the first day of April, 1897, or soon thereafter as the sale shall be confirmed by the court.

CHARLES P. HEWES,
Trustee to sell the real estate of George Grossman, deceased.

Rebecca Sparr vs. Cyrus Durst.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 2 January Term 1896. Al. Fi. Fa. No. 125 August Term 1895.

The undersigned, having been appointed an Auditor to make distribution of the funds in the hands of John P. Condo, High Sheriff of Centre County, arising from the sale of the real estate of the said Cyrus Durst to and among those legally entitled to receive the same will meet all the parties in interest at his office in Bellefonte, in said County, on Tuesday, the 11th day of January 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time all persons having any claims against the said fund are requested to appear and present the same or be forever debarred from making any claim upon said fund.

dec10-3t JOHN M. DALE, Auditor.

CAUTION.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS purchased at Constables' sale the following articles as the property of W. A. and Lizzie Curry: 4 horses, 2 colts, 5 cows, 3 bulls, 2 calves, 7 hogs, 2 sows and pigs, 1 2-horse wagon, mower, buggy, land roller, ⅓ interest of 25 acres grain, corn, oats and clover seed, stoves, bed and bedding, carpets, together with all the defendants' personal property. The same has been left in their possesion at my pleasure, and all persons are cautioned against meddling with the same in any manner.

dec10-3t T. MILTON OSMAN.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—IN THE estate of Elizabeth Miller deceased, late of Plainfield, Illinois. Notice is hereby given that Ancillary Letters of Administration *cum testamento annexo* on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Dec 9th, 1896. JOHN M. DALE,
dec10-6t Admr. c. t. a.

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We are not going to wait until after Christmas to cut down our stock. We are going to do it now. Never were such money saving chances offered to Holiday shoppers.

We quote figures to make record breaking sales.

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A big line of White Embroidered Handkerchiefs from 5c a piece up to the finest imported at 65c.

A big line of Fancy Bordered from 2½c up.

A handsome line of Silk Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, washable, 12½c up

A full line of Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs in cotton, silk, and linen, from 5c up.

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We have sold 25 doz. Ladies' Kid Gloves, value $1, at 69c.

An elegant assortment of Men's Kid Gloves in Mocca and finished Kid Gloves at from 45c up.

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A handsome line of ladies' and gent's Pocket Books from 10c up in oxodized and sterling silver trimmings.

A beautiful line of Feather Boas at manufacturers' prices—Boas that have been selling at 50, 75, $1.00, 1.25, 1.75 and 2.00, now go at 35, 50, 75, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Silk and Wool Mufflers, the largest assortment at the smallest prices.

A full line of silk Garters, all colors, fancy buckles, now go at 15, 25, 35, 40c

A handsome assortment of Ladies' Muffs at half price.

Neckties for men, ladies and children, all styles, at give-away prices.

Silk Waists.

A handsome line of Silks for Waists which make a very fine Christmas present, we sell now at 25, 50, 75 and $1—qualities that have been selling at 50, 75, $1.25 and $1.50.

Down go the prices of all Winter Goods, Ladies' and Children's Coats and Capes, Men's, Youth's and Boy's Overcoats, Blankets, Flannels, Dress Cloths, Underwear, etc.

Ladies' Coats and Capes.

A ladies' Coat or Cape that we sold at $10, now goes at $7.50.

A handsome Coat or Cape that sold at $8, goes now at $5.

The Coat or Cape we sold at $6, goes now at $4.50.

The $5 one now $3.75.

We still have them as low as $1.50.

Children's Coats.

We sold at $4, 3.50, 2.50, 2.00, 1.50, 1.25 and 98c, now go at $2.65, 2.50, 1.75, 1.50, down to 75c.

Overcoats.

That we sold at $12, 10.00, 8.00, 6.00, 5.00, 4.00 and 3.50, go now at $9.00, 7.00, 6.00, 5.00 and down to $2.00.

Men's and Boy's Heavy Winter Suits.

That we sold at $15.00, 12.00, 9.00, 7.00, 5.00, go now at $10.00, 9.00, 7.00, 5.00, down to $3.50, which is all wool. We also have the boys' suits as low as 69c.

Blankets,

A fine heavy all wool Blanket that we sold at $6.50, 4.75, 4.00 and 3.50, now go at $5.00, 3.00, 2.50 and 2.10.

We can give you a good heavy cotton Blanket from 45c to $1.00 a pair.

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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

A Red-Letter Year for 1897

THE ENTIRE NOVELTY of many of the plans for 1897 is noticeable. For instance, the series devoted to

"LONDON AS SEEN BY CHAS. DANA GIBSON." Mr. Gibson has not before appeared as a writer. He visited London last summer for Scribner's Magazine, for the purpose of depicting with pen and pencil those scenes and types which the huge metropolis presents in endless variety.

Of like novelty is the first considerable

NOVEL BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, "Soldiers of Fortune." The hero is one of the most vigorous men that Mr. Davis has drawn. Illustrated by C. D. Gibson.

"THE CONDUCT OF GREAT BUSINESSES." A beautiful illustrated series of articles of which the following are already completed:

"The Great Department Store."
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Judge Henry E. Howland writes on "Undergraduate Life at Yale."

Mr. James Alexander on "Princeton," and Robert Grant and Edward S. Martin on "Harvard."

JAPAN AND CHINA SINCE THE WAR" will be a most interesting group of articles richly illustrated.

"THE UNQUIET SEX." Under the title of "The Unquiet Sex," Mrs. Helen Watterson Moody will write a series of articles:—"Woman and Reforms," "The College-Bred Woman," "Woman's Clubs," and "The Case of Maria" (a paper on domestic service.)

W. D. HOWELL'S "STORY OF A PLAY." In this Mr. Howells gives us the best novel he has ever produced in his delightful vein of light comedy.

GEORGE W. CABLE. In addition to the fiction enumerated there will be a series of four short stories by George W. Cable, the only ones he has written for many years.

HOW TO TRAVEL WISELY with a minimum ot wear and tear must be regarded as an art little understood. Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings, in two articles, will offer a variety of useful suggestions and data on "Ocean and Land Travel." This will be happily. rounded out by an article from Mr. Richard Harding Davis on "Travellers One Meets; Their Ways and Methods." The illustrations by American and foreign artists will be highly pertinent.

*** It is impossible in a small space to even mention the many attractive festures for 1897. A beauiful illustrate t booklet has been prepared, which will be sent, postage paid, on request.

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THE NEWS.

Fenton Rowley, formerly professor of Greek and Latin in Keystone University, Pennsylvania, is dead at Middle Grove, N.Y.

Mrs. Catharine Perry, of Lebanon, probably the oldest woman in Connecticut, is dead, aged 103 years and 9 months.

The reports of the two collectors at the extreme ends of the Erie Canal, Buffalo and Albany, show that there has been a distinct increase in business over last year.

A dispatch from Boston says that the directors of the American Bell Telephone Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $3 per share, and an extra dividend of $1.50 per share payable January 15.

Rev. Dr. James Rankins, rector of St. Peter's Church, Geneva, N. Y., dean of Delancy Divinity School and ex-president of Hobart College, died from gastric trouble after 12 days' illness aged 68 years.

Business at the Springvale Cotton Mills, at Sanford, Me., which have been closed since July last, will be permanently discontinued and the plant sold. This is one of the oldest mills in the country, having been established in 1839.

Advices from Sneedville, Ky., says that "Married" Hatfield was hanged for the murder of Jones Trail. Hatfield confessed, implicating his wife and a woman named Haney Jordan.

Governor Morton will not interfere with the sentence of Jesse Graves, of Tonawanda, sentenced to Auburn prison for 16 years, he having pleaded guilty to being one of the Tonawanda rioters, when Captain Phillips and his son were killed.

Frank Ducharme was killed by a train at Savins Crossing, Gardner, Mass. Ducharme was riding through the snow with his coat collar turned up about his ears and did not hear the northbound Worcester train approaching.

Creditors of the furniture firm of Lyman and Kellogg, of Holyoke, Mass., have received the report of the investigating committee The unsecured liabilities are $34,000, the nominal assets $36,000. The committee reported that the assets were actually worth not more than one-third the amount stated.

The Minneapolis (Minn.) grand jury began the investigation of the municipal scandals. Judge Pond delivered a severe charge to the jury, in which he called attention to the well-defined stories of boodling in the council that were current.

At a conference of paper manufacturers in Appleton, Wis., it has been decided to send two manufacturers from the Fox River Valley to Chicago to meet the representatives of the Eastern organization, a strong feeling prevails among the Wisconsin men that the chances will be better outside of a combination.

The United States cruiser Philadelphia has arrived at Callao.

Baron James de Hirsch and Emile Chatrousse, the sculptor, are dead.

There have been 42 accidents on French naval vessels in two months.

The Damrosch Opera season was opened in Philadelphia under most favorable auspices.

Brazil and the Netherlands have joined in the agreement to observe the rules of the road at sea.

Mrs. Alice Thomas, aged 102, was fatally burned in Washington by falling against a red hot stove.

Bands of Cuban supporters are being enlisted throughout the West. Nearly a thousand men are promised.

There is a persistent rumor in circulation that the French Ambassador to England, Baron de Courcel, has resigned.

Fire destroyed F. M. Morrow's dry goods store and other valuable property in the heart of Altoona, Pa.

J. Hay Brown, of Lancaster, says that he has not been selected as Attorney-General by President-Elect McKinley.

James C. Hart, under arrest in New York for stealing Mrs. De la Barre's diamonds, is badly wanted in the West.

M. A. Spurr, convicted of falsely certifying checks while president of the Commercial National Bank, Nashville, was sentenced by Judge Severence to imprisonment for two years and six months. Mr. Spurr has been allowed thirty days in which to prepare an appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Teresa Dean Tallman, a well-known newspaper writer, secured a divorce before Judge Horton at Chicago. Her husband, Dr. Tallman, the house physician at the Great Northern Hotel, disappeared some weeks ago. The decree was secured by Mrs. Tallman in twenty-one minutes after the filing of the bill.

Archie Bierbauer, of Harrisburg, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was killed in a freight wreck at Collins Station, on the main line of that road. A broken axle caused the wreck.

A London Times dispatch from Berlin says that an explosion occurred in the Moabit quarter in the house of Scientist George Isaac, who was experimenting with the manufacture of acetyline gas. Isaac and three assistants were blown to atoms. It is stated that Emperor William had intended to visit Mr. Isaac's laboratory, as his experiments had attracted the Emperor's attention.

Edmund E. Wright, the son of Thomas H. Wright, a prominent insurance man of Toledo, committed suicide by shooting himself in the heart over the grave of a Mrs. Osborne, supposed to be a sweetheart of his. He held the crucifix in one hand and the rosary in the other, and, blessing himself and reciting the Lord's Prayer, fired the bullet into his heart. He prepared for death by going to communion in the morning.

TO SUCCEED HIS FATHER.

Young Mr. Crisp Elected to Congress From the Third Georgia District.

A special election held in Atlanta in the Third Congressional district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles F. Crisp, resulted in the election of Charles R. Crisp, eldest son of the distinguished ex-Speaker. Young Mr. Crisp, in response to a telegram from the Atlanta Journal, wired that paper: "I am in favor of recognition of the independence of Cuba by the United States.

An old courtier being asked how he had managed to prosper at court so long, replied, "My secret has been to receive affronts, and return thanks for them."

ENGLAND SHAKEN.

Severe Earthquake Shocks in Great Britain.

PEOPLE PANIC STRICKEN.

The Waves Were Very Severe and Swept Across the Entire Island—A Great Deal of Damage Done.

A cable dispatch from London says:—Great Britain is in the throes of a genuine and unprecedented sensation.

An earthquake, the most violent ever experienced in this country, has shaken every shire from Durham to Surrey and from London to the Welsh coast.

The subterraneous disturbance was first noticed at about 5.30 o'clock Thursday morning, and lasted from 4 to 30 seconds. At many points two distinct shocks were experienced.

The most severe shocks were felt at Cheltenham, Ledbury and Dean Forrest. The earth shaking was accompanied by a loud, rushing sound. Buildings were violently shaken, furniture was shifted, doors were thrown open and pictures and other ornaments were upset. The inhabitants were panic-stricken and fled from their houses.

The earthquake also visited Birmingham and other various points in Shropshire, and was violent in Worcester and the country surrounding that city. Houses rocked and furniture overturned.

The shocks were followed by a tremor of the earth, and were accompanied by a rumbling sound. The greatest alarm prevailed everywhere. Chimneys were overthrown and windows, &c., were smashed.

At some points persons on the country roads were thrown down, and a number of people were thrown from their beds.

Died of Fright.

Hereford Cathedral was injured. There the dull rumbling beneath the earth's surface was followed by two loud crashes and a terrible lifting and rocking. The panic at Hereford was so great that one woman died of fright. People rushed wildly into the streets. Many chimneys fell, crashing into the thoroughfares, and all the pinnacles of St. Nicholas' Church toppled over and part of the pinnacle of the cathedral fell to the ground.

At Liverpool the earthquake was preceded by heavy thunder and a fearful hailstorm.

In London the earthquake was only slightly felt.

A singular phenomenon occurred at Bridgenorth, near Shrewsbury, previous to the disturbance. The streets suddenly seemed to be on fire, and there was a violent report, accompanied by a shaking of the earth. People who were going abroad in that vicinity say that they were, for a time, unable to walk, owing to the vibration.

There was very great excitement among the rustics about Poole, who thought that the end of the world had come.

Panic-Stricken People.

Houses shook for nearly a minute at Bristol and Clifton, causing much alarm in those districts.

The railroad employes at Crewe report that they felt the rails oscillate. At Evesham the shock was followed by a brilliantly lighted sky.

Up to Tuesday the weather in England was unusually mild, but on Tuesday there was a sudden change to severe frost, which was followed by dense fogs and snow Wednesday.

In the mining districts it was at first thought that the shocks were the result of colliery explosions.

The disturbance was experienced with great violence at Warwick Castle. The Earl of Warwick was awakened and felt his bed lifted as though by some force beneath it, and the furniture in the room was shifted.

The inhabitants of Slough were awakened by a shock so severe that they thought the Middlesex powder factory had exploded.

A large area of ground sank near Stockport, and at Melton-Mowbray the noise which accompanied the earthquake shock resembled a discharge of gun cotton under water.

Many curious experiences are reported in connection with the earthquake.

WASHINGTON BREVITIES.

Ensign F. B. Sullivan has been ordered to duty on the coast survey.

The bill appropriating for the West Point Military Academy for the next fiscal year has been framed by the House Military Committee. It carries $489,572.

The Comptroller of the Currency has given authority for the organization of the People's National Bank, of McDonald, Pa., with a capital of $60,000.

The House agricultural committee has practically completed the agricultural appropriation bill. No new legislation was incorporated the changes being in reclassification.

Senator Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, has reported favorably the bills allowing Admiral T. O. Selfridge and other United States naval officers who attended the cornation of the Czar last May to accept medals presented to them by the Russian Government.

MAGICIAN HERRMANN DEAD.

He Expired in His Private Car While En Route in New York.

Alexander Herrman, the magician, who gave a performance at Rochester, N. Y. Thursday night, at the Lyceum Theatre, died next morning at Great Valley, while en route to Bradford, Pa., in his private car.

Mr. Herrmann was perfectly well when he took the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg train at 7.30 A. M. As the train approached Great Valley, a few miles this side of Salamanca, he suddenly expired.

The car containing the body was switched off at Salamanca, N. Y., and medical aid summoned. Heart disease was the cause of death.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

5TH DAY.—The final vote on the immigration bill will be taken in the Senate next Thursday at 4 P. M., according to agreement. Little doubt is ascertained as to the passage of the measure. It has already passed the House. Mr. Call (Democrat, of Florida) renewed attention to the Cuban question by three resolutions, one being a bitter denunciation of the manner in which, it is alleged, Gen. Antonio Maceo had been killed while under a flag of truce.

6TH DAY.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, made a speech in the Senate advocating a strong and decisive policy in dealing with the question. The Senate adopted his resolution asking the Secretary of State for papers and information relating to the Competitor prisoners and other American citizens held in Cuba by the Spanish authorities. The bill granting a pension to Nancy Allabach was passed over the President's veto.

7TH DAY.—The session of the Senate developed a most eventful and exciting debate. It brought forward the recognized leaders of the various parties in notable statements on the leading questions which have engaged the attention of Congress and the country of late. The debate came unexpectedly, when Mr Vest severely arraigned the doctrine of protection and derided the promise of prosperity held out, he said, by Mr. McKinley, which could not be fulfilled by levying more taxes on the people. The result of the discussion was to show that the Dingley tariff bill cannot be passed at this session.

House.

5TH DAY.—Beyond agreeing to a resolution for a two-weeks' holiday recess, beginning December 22, the proceedings in the House were almost entirely devoid of public interest. Most of the day was spent in a struggle over the bill of Mr. Morse, of Massachusetts, to render the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia more stringent. The opposition was inclined to filibuster against it, but it was finally passed. The President's veto of a bill to pension Lydia A. Taft, "a divorced widow," was sustained, two-thirds not voting to override the Presidential disapproval.

6TH DAY.—The House passed a bill to transfer the rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad under the original government charter to the mortgagees upon their purchase of the property. The rest of the day was spent in consideration of the Loud bill amending the law relating to second-class matter. No action was taken.

7TH DAY.—An attempt to transfer the Army and Navy Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., to the Interior Department and abandon it as a hospital, consumed practically the whole day in the House and finally blocked proceedings on a point of order and thus compelled an adjournment. At the opening of the session Mr. Bailey introduced a resolution to investigate the construction of the battleship Texas, which was referred to the naval committee.

TREES BURIED IN THE EARTH.

Found at Considerable Distance Below the Surface at the Town of Gadsden, S. C.

At Gadsden, twenty miles below Columbia, S. C., there is a remarkable subject for geological investigation. That town is in the sandy clay region, Columbia marking the line between the granite and sand formations.

Some time ago J. J. Kraminer, a merchant and planter, began boring an artesian well on his premises. When the drill had gone down 105 feet it struck something soft, in marked contrast to the hard sand through which it had passed. The drill ground through the soft substance for about three feet and again entered the hard earth.

When the dislodged particles were brought to the surface they were found to be wood, resembling walnut or cypress, and now the residents of the town are puzzling over the problem of how and when that trunk of the tree got down thirty-five yards below the surface of the earth.

This recalls the fact that in the same neighborhood several years ago H. W. Gray in boring a well struck a pine log thirty feet underground, and more recently Mr. Kelley bored into a piece of wood thirty-five feet below the surface. In the latter case large chunks of the wood were brought out, but it was impossible to ascertain what kind of wood it was.

This section is said to belong to the Tertiary period when there were not supposed to be any trees. A curious fact in connection with all the boring in the neighborhood in question is that no water has been struck, while wells are flowing in every other section of the State where they have been bored.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Mayor Houghton, of North Adams, Mass., has given his $1,000 salary to the local hospital.

Mr. Selous, the African traveler and explorer, has some idea of visiting the Rocky Mountains.

Lady Jane Harriet Swinburne, mother of Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet, has just died in England at the age of 88.

The original manuscript of Rossini's famous opera, "William Tell," was sold in Paris recently by auction for £188.

A London Daily Mail representative says the Queen has been a total abstainer from alcoholic liquors for the last three years.

Margaret Thomson, a granddaughter of the Poet Burns and widow of David Wingate, the miner poet, has died at Glasgow.

Mr. Kato, the secretary of the Japanese Legation in Paris, has just been appointed Commissioner-General of Japan at the exposition of 1900.

The Queen Regent of Spain, who will soon have a motor carriage, will be the first European sovereign to use one. It will be known as an "electric victoria."

The design of the proposed Wagner monument at Bairut has been fixed upon. It consists of a temple with a round cupola on pillars, with a statue of Wagner in the centre.

Robert Louis Stevenson's grave in the Apia Mountains is said by a writer in the Sketch to be painfully neglected. Its almost inaccessible site may have something to do with that.

Col. Fred D. Grant has been visiting the old Grant homestead at East Windsor Hill, Conn. A portion of the house, which was once occupied by an ancestor of Colonel Grant, is nearly two centuries old.

Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, has presented an interesting relic to the First Church of Plymouth, Mass. It is a considerable portion of the original threshold of the church in Delft Haven, Holland, in which the pilgrims held their last service before departing for America.

HOME RULE.

Spain Will Consider it For Cuba.

A NEW PLAN MAPPED OUT.

President Cleveland's Message is Expected to Expedite Consideration of This Plan as a Means of Terminating the Present War.

Those conversant with the plan of the Spanish Premier, state that since the debate in the Chamber of Deputies the government has not thought of the proposed reforms in Cuba, being solely occupied with providing means for the success of the war. While they consider that the death of Antonio Maceo is a great blow to the insurgents, it is pointed out that some time must elapse before it can fully be felt. When Maceo and Gomez were asked at an earlier period of the insurrection whether they would order their followers to lay down their arms in the event that autonomy was granted to Cuba, they refused, and said they would only consent to complete independence and a republican form of government.

Spain, therefore, is convinced that the rebellion must be crushed by force of arms, and that to discuss reforms at the present moment would be equivalent to proposing an arrangement with the insurgents, which, at most, would secure a peace which would not last six months. It is maintained that so long as the slightest doubt of the superiority of Spain exists in Spain the war will continue but when her superiority is established Spain will consider the advisability of granting such reforms as she may think necessary.

Home Rule Plans Determined On.

President Cleveland's suggestion in his recent message that Spain grant a large measure of home rule to Cuba as a means of terminating the present conflict there is expected to bring about early and favorable action by Spain in that direction, provided it is apparent that her power in Cuba is supreme, and already the terms of Spain's plans of home rule for the island have been practically determined. They are more comprehensive than the proposition of home rule suggested in the speech of the Queen Regent to the last Spanish Cortes, and embodied in a draft of reforms submitted to Secretary Olney some months ago. They will preserve the essential feature of that plan, but will more fully carry out the spirit of home rule and self-government.

The most essential addition to the former plan will be that giving to Cuba enlarged if not complete, control over the framing of her tariff laws, which, owing to the extent of trade with the United States, is of first importance to the people of the island. In a general way the scope of the home rule plan is somewhat similar to that which Canada has as a colony of Great Britain, the Canadian Parliament making its own tariff laws, irrespective of the revenue policy of Great Britain.

CABLE SPARKS

The treasury of Bolivia is said to be in a lamentable state.

A dispatch from Bombay says the Bubonic plague is spreading.

M. Louis Auguste Rogeard, a well-known French publicist, is dead, at the age of seventy-six years.

The Birmingham (England) Post publishes a report that the powers have arrived at an understanding to enforce reform in Turkey.

Advices from the Phillippine Islands indicate that the insurgents are increasing in the provinces and that the state of affairs is getting worse.

Miss Lucy Ubl, daughter of the United States ambassador to Germany, was married in Berlin to Prof. Guy Thompson, of Yale University.

The French minister of marine declared in the Chamber of Deputies that the condition of the French navy was not so unfavorable as its critics alleged.

The government of Germany has notified the Chinese government that Hwang Tsum Hsien, selected to represent China as minister to Berlin, will not be received.

United States Minister Willis has been confined to his home, in Honolulu, for five weeks with fever. His condition was at one time precarious, but it is now believed he will recover.

Officials at the Vatican in Rome deny that any disciplinary measures have been taken against ecclesiastics of the United States or connected with the Catholic University at Washington.

The Spanish authorities in Havana and Madrid report the announcement of the death of Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader in Cuba. The Cubans assert their belief that he is alive.

A Berlin dispatch to the London Times says President Cleveland's proclamation reimposing tonnage dues on German vessels in the United States has aroused an agrarian spirit in Germany.

Premier Meline, in the French Chamber of Deputies, admitted that the farmers were suffering from the continual fall in prices, and said the remedy was in bimetallism on an international basis.

J. S. Larke, the Canadian trade commissioner in Australia, sends word to the Vancouver Board of Trade that Australia will have to import over 5,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, owing to the failure of the Australian harvest.

A dispatch from Havana says Dr. Maximo Zertucha, personal physician of Antonio Maceo, has surrendered to the Spanish, and confirms the report of Maceo's death. A special dispatch from Key West, Fla., says it is known there that the report of Maceo's death is false.

Scientieus—"Let me see, what is the name of the instrument that records the pugilist's blow?" Jollicus—"I guess you mean phonograph."—Puck.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

George Schmidt, a traveling clock and watchmaker, was arrested in Matamoras and lodged in the county jail. Schmidt made his appearance in Milford last March, and did a brisk business repairing clocks, watches and jewelry for the residents of the surrounding country. He would obtain a job and tell his customer he would return the article in a few days. It is alleged, however, that Schmidt failed to return the goods.

Schmidt left the village early in April, going to Sussex County, N. J., just across the river from Milford. Then it was announced that several residents were without the timepieces they had left with the watchmaker. He was in Port Jervis, N. Y., and was induced to come over to Pike County. No sooner was he over the river than he was arrested and held in default of $500 bail.

Engineer John Allman, of the Lehigh Valley night local freight, brought his train to a sudden stop a few yards above Port Bowkley on seeing a man on the track. It was found that the body was terribly mangled, and had no doubt lain on the track for two or three hours. The name of the man was John Ebert, of Forty Fort. When or by what train he was struck could not be ascertained Deceased is survived by a wife and six children.

The Berks County Farmers' Alliance held its quarterly meeting at Bothermel's Hotel in Muhlenberg Township. Resolutions were passed condemning the use of money in politics and requesting the county members of the coming Legislature to use their influence to defeat any measure that Senator-elect W. Oscar Miller may introduce looking to the increase of salaries of any county official.

Tyler & McTurk, of Philadelphia, who are now operating at Ebervale, have leased the culm banks at Stockton, and operations at this abandoned colliery will soon commence again. One of the abandoned breakers will be repaired for cleaning the coal, and employment will be given to more than 30 hands.

Three members of the Focht Commission, appointed by the last Legislature to ascertain what percentage of aliens are quartered in the prisons, hospitals and almshouses of Pennsylvania are in Pittsburg. They are: B. K. Focht, chairman of the commission, and D. B. Smith, both of Lewisburg, and C. F. Huth, of Shamokin. The commission will report to the next Legislature. Chairman Focht said:—

"We find that fully 30 per cent. of inmates of institutions named are foreigners. In Pittsburg, Wilkes-Barre, Pottsville, Scranton and Hazleton, conditions are worse than elsewhere in the State. In these cities, 74 per cent. of the inmates are aliens."

WEYLER IS HAPPY.

He Says That Maceo's Death Is a Terrible Blow to the Insurgents.

In an interview with a correspondent for a Madrid newspaper Captain-General Weyler states that he has returned to Havana in order to disperse the rebels who are flocking into the province of Havana.

He says he will then return to Pinar del Rio, which he hopes to effect the pacification of in three weeks.

Captain-General Weyler, said to this correspondent that Maceo's death was a terrible blow to the insurgents, that they had no other general equal to him in prestige, and that many insurgents were likely to abandon their arms in consequence of his death.

A meeting of the cabinet council has been fixed for Tuesday, this being the first meeting of the cabinet since President Cleveland's message was transmitted to Congress on account of the illness of Senor Canovas, the premier.

According to some of the Spanish newspapers the question will be raised at this council of the expediency of a confidential note to the ambassadors of the powers here in Madrid in regard to President Cleveland's message. The cabinet ministers themselves, however, maintain an absolute reserve on this subject, and therefore any newspaper statements on the subject are premature.

Reports are current that the question has been raised of calling attention to the prejudice caused to the interests of Spain by defects in American legislation, in that, despite the good faith of the Washington government, 64 filibustering expeditions organized in the United States have landed in Cuba, without whose aid the Cubans could not have continued the war.

Notwithstanding the currency of these reports it can be authoritatively stated that nothing has yet been decided, and it is believed in some quarters that the cabinet ministers will postpone taking any resolutions on the subject of President Cleveland's message.

AFRAID OF JAPAN.

Why Hawaii is Anxious for Annexation to the United States.

The secret of Henry Cooper's mission to the United States is out. Mr. Cooper is the Hawaiian minister of foreign affairs. He formerly lived in San Diego, Cal., and was a prominent member of the bar.

He is quoted as saying that he came to the United States to urge annexation owing to the fears that the Hawaiian Government has of Japan.

The situation in Hawaii, according to Judge Cooper, is that the Japanese far outnumber all other foreigners. The Americans are a handful in comparison. Hawaii has a treaty with Japan and cannot exclude the Japanese, who are pouring into the island steadily and pushing into every business.

They are losing the humble demeanor that characterizes their countrymen on this coast, and through their numbers and the prestige of the Japanese-China war are beginning to chafe for the elective franchise. If they force Hawaii to give them the right of vote, then American ascendancy will be at end forever.

Judge Cooper has laid the situation before influential men in the East and has so won upon their judgment that he believes that great strides will be made during the next year toward annexation under the McKinley administration.

THE NEW TREATY

Expected to Be a Triumph of the Administration.

PEACE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

By Leaving All Disputes to a Judical Tribunal—Rapid Progress of the Negotiations Between Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote.

A special despatch from Washington, says:—The negotiations between the United States and Great Britain for a treaty of general arbitration, covering all subjects of difference between the two English-speaking nations, present and prospective, have advanced to a stage of completeness far beyond what the public has had reason to believe.

The purpose of Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote is to conclude the negotiations within the next three weeks. All of the substantial features of the treaty have been agreed on. From the present status of the negotiations it is believed the following will be the important provisions:

First—A term of five years from the date of the exchange of ratifications within which the treaty shall be operative.

Second—A court of arbitration of six members, three to be drawn from the judiciary of the United States and three from the judiciary of Great Britain.

Third—The submission to this tribunal of all differences between the two nations now pending or to arise within the period of five years, this not to include the Bering sea question or the Venezuelan question, now before independent commissions, but to include the question of the boundary between Alaska and British North America.

The completion of this treaty will mark an important epoch in the relations between the two English-speaking nations, and in the judgment of those who have been most identified with its consummation it will be the most important document of a peaceful character in the history of their mutual dealings.

The reason for limiting the treaty to five years is to put the measure on fair trial, after which if the results are as good as anticipated, it can be renewed or made permament.

The big lift-bridge over the Chicago River is said to be responsible for much nervousness among women. They are often caught while hurrying across, and when the bridge is raised up two hundred and fifty feet to allow a vessel to pass, they rush to the center, and kneel, and cling dizzily until permitted to make an hysterical escape.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$	@	5 65
High Grade Extra			5 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	85¾		89⅝
CORN—No. 2 White	28½		29
Oats—Southern & Penn	21		23
RYE—No. 2	49		42
HAY—Choice Timothy	13 50		14 00
Good to Prime	12 00		12 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	16 0		16 50
Wheat Blocks	7 00		7 50
Oat Blocks	7 50		8 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$	@	70
No. 2			55
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			60
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 8	@	8½
City Cows	7½		8
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 33	@	36
ONIONS	45		50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	$ 6¾	@	7
Clear ribsides	5		5¾
Hams	10¾		10¾
Mess Pork, per bar			11 00
LARD—Crude			3
Best refined			5¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 25	@	26
Under Fine	22		23
Creamery Rolls	24		25
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	$ 10¾	@	11
N. Y. Flats	11¼		11½
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 20	@	21
North Carolina	19		19½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 6½	@	7
Ducks, per lb	9		9½
Turkeys, per lb	9		10
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 20	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 00		3 25
Hogs	3 60		3 70
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		2 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		24
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	86⅝		91⅝
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	30½		30½
OATS—No. 3	23¼		23½
BUTTER—State	13		24½
EGGS—State	21		21
CHEESE—State	7½		10½

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	87½		87¾
CORN—No. 3	27		28
OATS—No. 2	24		24½
BUTTER—State	25		26
EGGS—Penna. ft	19		20

ONCE UPON A TIME.

My little child comes to my knee,
And tugging pleads that he may climb
Into my lap to hear me tell
The Christmas tale he loves so well—
A tale my mother told to me
Beginning "Once upon a time."

It is a tale of skies that rang
With angel rhapsodies sublime;
Of that great host, serene and white,
The shepherds saw one winter night—
And of the glorious stars that sang
An anthem once upon a time.

This story of the hallowed years
Tells of the sacrifice sublime
Of One who prayed alone and wept
While His wearied followers slept—
And how His blood and Mary's tears
Commingled once upon a time.

And now my darling at my side
And echoes of the distant chime
Brings that sweet story back to me,
Of Bethlehem and of Calvary,
And of the gentle Christ that died
For sinners once upon a time.

The mighty deeds that men have told
In ponderous tomes of fluent rhyme
Like misty shadows fade away;
But this sweet story bides for aye;
And, like the stars that sang of old,
We sing of "Once upon a time."

—Eugene Field.

A CHRISTMAS EPISODE.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

CHAPTER I.

Mrs. Perkins had "dropped in" to find out what the Joneses were going to do on Christmas.

"We've promised to take dinner with the Williamses," said Mrs. Jones. "You know, none of the children can come home this year, so we're goin' out to dinner for the first time a'most sense I've kep' house. I don't remember o' eatin' a Chris'mas dinner away from home more'n two or three times sense I was married. I feel just as nervous 'n' fidgety over it as I can be, fer Mrs. Williams she's invited Mr. Snyder, 'n' you know how 'tis between him 'n' the deacon. I shan't draw an easy breath til it's all over. I wish he didn't have to go, or that Mr. Snyder wa'n't invited, or there was suthin' to keep them two men apart. I know they'll git to wranglin' 'n' like's not have a regular quarrel. I don't take a mite's comfort thinkin' of it. I sh'll feel jest as if I was settin' on a keg o' gunpowder that might explode any minit."

"It's too bad that they keep a-hangin' to that ol' difficulty like dogs to a bone," said Mrs. Perkins. "I sh'd think they'd be sick of it by this time. Ev'body else is. It happened so long ago that I don't seem to remember what it was all about; but I've heard so much about it that I've got used to it, jest as I have to the meetin' house, or anything else I've known sense I was a child."

"It was about the meetin' house," explained Mrs. Jones. "You know they wanted to build a new one, 'n' the deacon he wanted it in one place, 'n' Mr. Snyder he wanted it some'rs else, 'n' both of 'em bein' so contrairy, they set it that if they couldn't have their own way tere shouldn't be a new one, and they quarrelled 'n' quarrelled till they got the whole neighborhood by the ears, 'n' the consequence is we ain't had any new meetin' house, 'n' I don't see's we're ever like to have. I do go so sick o' the thing, hearin' the deacon harp on it by spells all these years, that I've wished, more'n once, there could be a law made to shet up his mouth ev'ry time he thought of it. Land, good land, that'd kill him!" laughed Mrs. Jones. "I do b'leeve he enjoys abusin' Mr. Snyder, 'n' I s'pose Mr. Snyder's jest as bad, from what I've heard. They're well matched."

"It's too bad, anyway," said Mrs. Perkins, with a sigh. "It's made no end o' hard feelin's in the church, 'n' hindered the work more'n everything else that's ever happened. We all like both. They're awful good men in most ways, but it seems 's ef they was kind o' loony on this one p'int. I wonder if 'twill ever be settled?"

"Not till one or t'other dies," said Mrs. Jones, decidedly. "They're jest as contrairy as two men ever could be—'n' neither of 'em 'll ever give in to the other, unless there's a miracle, which I don't s'pose'll ever take place. I can't imagine either of 'em admittin' he was wrong. They're built fer that."

"We need a new meetin' house the right way," said Mrs. Perkins. "The one we've been patched up an' fixed on till there ain't much chance o' doin' anything more for it. Ef they could agree, I don't see why they couldn't keep still 'n' let the others decide about a new one."

"Ketch 'em a-doin' thet," said Mrs. Jones. "They're jest as stubborn to-day as they was twenty year ago. 'You shall do my way or you won't do anything' with 'em. I've told the deacon it wa'n't right 'n' Christian to act so, but he all'ays flares up 'n' gets so mad that I've got so I hardly like to mention it, fer the sake o' peace. I'll jest as sure as can be that there'll be a set-to between 'em ef they both go to Mrs. Williamses 'n' go they will. One wouldn't stay away for fear the other'd say he dassen't go. I most wish the deacon'd be sick so he had to stay to home. I don't b'leeve it's wicked to feel that way, fer I hate quarrelin' any time, 'n' 'specially Chris' mas."

Mrs. oJnes felt it her duty to say something to her husband about the matter, on Christmas morning, before they started for church, from which place they were to go to the Williams homestead.

"Now, Lem'wel, I do hope you won't let your temper git the upper han' of you to-day," she said. "For the lan's sake, don't git into a dispute with Mr. Snyder.

"I s'pose you'd have me hump up 'n' swaller anything he might see fit to say to me, wouldn't you?" demanded the deacon, getting red in the face at the thought of what he might have to fear from his old neighbor. "That may be your way, but it ain't mine. I don't calkilate to pick any quarrel with him. If he minds his bis'ness 'n' lets me alone, I'll mind mine 'n' let him alone, but if he goes to twittin', 'n' throwin' out, as of course he will, I shan't put up with it 'thout givin' as good as he sends."

"But it's Christmas," said Mrs. Jones, "'n folks hadn't ought to quarrel Christmas day."

"I ain't a-goin' to quarrel unless I'm obleeged to," retorted the deacon. "But I won't be run on by ol' Snyder."

"Mebbe he won't run on you," said Mrs. Jones. "But ef he says anything you can take up, you'll be ready to jump at the chance. You'll be on the lookout for something to find fault with."

"I s'pose he never says anything that's out o' the way," said the deacon, angrily. "I'm al'ays the one that's to blame! You've sided in with him ever sence we had the trouble. But I ain't a-goin' to be coaxed into puttin' up with any of his abuse. Let him keep his mouth shet ef he don't want me to tell him what I think of him;" and the deacon fairly glared at Mrs. Jones, who sighed and concluded that there was little use in trying to avert a quarrel. It was sure to come.

"I do wish we could get a letter from Henry," she said, changing the subject. Henry was the youngest of the family. He had gone to Dakota to try his luck at farming. Crops had been a failure, and the last letter from him had been a most downhearted and discouraging one. "I'm afraid he's sick. If he wasn't, it seems's if he would write. Mr. Snyder been out there, they say. Bein' so near, when he he was in Minnesoty, he thought he'd make his sister Mariar a visit. I don't jest know what part she lives in, but mebbe it's near Henry. I hope he see him."

Deacon Jones sniffed, as if to express the idea that it wasn't any credit to the boy to have been seen by a man like his enemy.

The Christmas service was over, and the Williamses loaded the deacon and his wife and Mr. Snyder into their big double sleigh and set off homeward. Neither of the two men looked at each other or seemed to be conscious of the other's presence.

"My! but it makes me feel crawly," said Mrs. Jones to Mrs. Williams, as she took off her wraps in the "best bedroom." "I'm all of a twitter, I'm so nervous. I sh'll tremble fer fear of what's comin' ev'ry time they open their mouths. I do wish you hadn't ask'd both of 'em, Mrs. Williams."

"I didn't hardly dare to," said Mrs. Williams, "but John, he said, 'What was the use o' lettin' their foolishness keep us from bein' neighborly. He was goin' to ask 'em, 'en take the chance o' the consequences."

"I hope 'twill all be peaceable," said Mrs. Jones, "but—I know 'twon't."

They all sat down to dinner, and the conversation became general, except between Mr. Snyder and Deacon Jones. Not a word did they address each other. They simply ignored each other's existence.

After dinner the men went out to the barn with Mr. Williams to look at the stock, and Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Williams "visited" with each other as they cleared away the remains of the Christmas feast. Mrs. Jones tried to be at ease, and not worry, but "coming events cast their shadows before," and she felt that he fears were sure to be realized. It was simply a question of time.

The men came in from te barn and sat down. Conversation flagged for a time, as it is quite likely to do among men who are not in the habit of "visiting" women-fashion. The awkward silence that ensued was at length broken by Mr. Williams, who asked what his guests thought about the new town hall that was to be built.

"I haven't heard anything about it," said Mr. Snyder. "It's all been talked up sence I went away. Where's it going to be?"

"On the Dusenberry corner," replied Mr. Williams.

"That's a good place for it," said Mr. Snyder, approvingly. "A very good place. The best place in town."

Mrs. Jones felt her face getting pale with a dread of what was coming. The Dusenberry corner was where Mr. Snyder wanted the new church built. She glanced at the deacon. His face was red, and she knew by a look by him that he was preparing for a battle royal.

"What do you think about it, deacon?" asked Mr. Williams, not aware that he was precipitating matters.

The deacon cleared his throat and blew his nose with a blast that was like the sound of a trumpet urging on to combat.

"All I have to say is, of anybody's fool enough to want the town hall built on that site, they hain't got sence enough to last 'em over night. I sh'll oppose it, sir! I won't consent to hev the funds o' the town squandered in a buildin' put in sech a place as that."

"Of course you'll oppose it," said Mr. Snyder, glaring at his opponent. Everybody that knows you'd expect that. But that's all the good 'twill do. Folks hev got their eyes opened in the last ten or a dozen year, 'n' they ain't a-goin' to be bulldozed as they used to be. I allays said the Dusenberry corner was the best site in town fer a church or any other public buildin', 'n' I reddy to back my opinion with money. The town hall's goin' to be built, 'n' it's goin' to be built on the Dusenberry corner, too."

"I think that's the place for it myself," said Mr. Williams, rather faintly though, for he was frightened at the prospective quarrel he had innocently paved the way for.

"Of course you'll oppose it," said Mr.

"Oh, yes, of course!" cried the wrathy deacon. "Of course you do. I see now why I was asked to come here to dinner. It was to give that man a chance to browbeat me. You wanted to let me know that you sided in with him. That's all right. If a man wants to let folks know that he's made a fool of himself there's no law ag'inst it that I knows of. But there ain't any law that obleeges a man to set still'n be run on n' crow'd over, 's I know of. M'lindy, I'm goin' home. You can come with me, or stay 'n' take a hand in abusin' me jest as you think best."

And the angry deacon strode out of the room, banging the door behind him. Mr. Williams followed him into the hall and tried to prevent him going, but he was obdurate. Go he would and go he did, leaving poor Mrs. Jones to follow at her leisure.

"I knew how 'twould be," she said, as she wiped her eyes as she bade Mrs. Williams good-bye. "I ain't a mite s'pridse at the way it's turned out. I sh'd ha' been dretful disapp'inted ef 't hadn't happened."

Just as she reached the gate of her home a neighbor drove up and called out that he had a letter for her.

"From Henry, I reckon," he said. "It's from Dakoty, anyway."

Mrs. Jones took the long looked-for letter and ran into the house with eager impatience to find out what her boy had to write. The deacon was building a fire, but his face looked as if a fire was quite unnecessary. He looked hot and he felt so.

His wife sat down without removing her things, and tore open the letter. Before she had read far she began to cry. The deacon was frightened.

"He ain't sick or nothin', is he?" he asked. But Mrs. Jones did not answer. She kept on reading and crying. When she had finished the letter she turned to the deacon and looked him straight in the face.

"Lem'wel Jones, do you know what's happened to that poor boy of our'n? I'll tell ye: He had to mortgage everything he had last year, but he wouldn't let us know it fer fear we'd worry, 'n' he hoped he'd have good luck 'n' fetch things out all right this year. But luck was ag'inst him, n'n he'd have lost every blessed thing ef it hadn't been fer a friend that found out the trouble he was in'n' helped him out o' the difficulty 'n' set him right on his feet, so that he's likely to do better'n ever, he says. Now, who do you s'pose that friend was, Lem'wel Jones?"

"I'm sure I hain't no idee," said the deacon.

"Well, I'll tell ye," said his wife. "'Twas the man you're been quarrelin' with to-day. You've had words with Mr. Snyder, but he was the very man that behaved like a father to our poor boy, 'n' Henry writes that he said he did it, because he hadn't no grudge ag'inst him, n' he used to think you one o' his best friends, 'n' he was willin' to do it fer the sake of old times. I don't know but Mr. Snyder's to blame for the trouble between you jest as much as you be, but I'm goin' right back to Mis' Williams' to thank him fer helpin' my boy, 'n' tell him that I shall never forgit it. To think of what would have happened to Henry of 't hadn't been fer him! I don't see how you can feel hard to'rds him after you read that letter. An' to think that he never let on that he'd done anything! I'll warrant you'd ha' twitted him about it if you'd been in his place 'n' he in yourn," and Mrs. Jones wiped her eyes and took her departure.

Deacon Jones took up the letter and sat down by the fire to read it. As he did so, and the knowledge of his old enemy's kindness to the boy so far away from home and in sore trouble became clear to him, bitter and angry thoughts began to die away. For the sake of old times! How he remembered the days when he and John Snyder had been the best of friends! The memory of them seemed to burst the flood gates of resentment and sweep down upon him in a mighty torrent that overwhelmed him. Could he have done what his enemy had?

He sat there and thought it all over; and as he did so, it seemed as if the spirit of the Christmas season came into his heart and took posession of it, and drove out the old, bitter thoughts. Deacon Jones loved the boy who had been befriended as he loved no one else on earth, and the kindness done him by the man with whom he had so long been at enmity broke down the fences of hatred that had kept them apart.

"I've been an old fool!" he said. "What if we didn't see alike! That was no reason why we should hate each other. I've been ashamed of it more'n once, though I don't believe I ever admitted to myself. It ain't Christian to feel so to'rd a brother in the church, as M'lindy's said time'n ag'in, 'n' I've know'd it all along; but—I let the devil into my heart, n' there he's staid; but"—and there was a look of grim determination on the deacon's face as he said it—"he's got to get out. I ain't goin' to hold a grudge against a man that's helped my boy when he hadn't a friend to look to. Ef he'll drop the old difficulty, I will."

The deason heard the sound of voices in the road. He looked out. Mrs. Jones was shaking hands with Mr. Snyder at the gate.

"Now or never!" he said, with a resolute look on his face as he opened the door and stepped out. It cost him a great effort to do what he did, but he was not the man to put his hand to the plow and look back.

"Hello!" he said out. Mr. Snyder and Mrs. Jones looked that way in great surprise. "I—I don't know what you think about it, but I'd like to be friends again," he said. "I'm willin' to let bygones be bygones if you be. 'Tain't right to not be friends sence I've found out what you've done for Henry."

He was halfway down the path as he said this. Mr. Snyder didn't wait for him to reach the gate, but met him inside it with outstretched hands.

"Friends it shall be, then," he said, and his face had a glad look on it. "It's high time we quit our foolishness, I reckon. I've been sorry for it, but I was too contrary to say so."

"Same here," said the deacon, as he grasped Mr. Snyder's hand in a grip that made him wince. "I can't tell you how much obleeged I am fer what you've done fer my boy—"

"Don't mention it," said Mr. Snyder. "You'd have done the same for one o' my boys, if I'd had any an' they needed help. I know you would."

"I dunno 'bout that," said the deacon. "I guess I feel a grudge more'n you do."

"No you don't! No you don't!" said Mr. Snyder, allowing the deacon to pull him, not unwillingly, into the house. "I like this! It's something like Christmas, ain't it?"

Mrs. Jones had stopped at the gate to straighten out matters with herself. Was she dreaming? Was she crazy, or—had the "merricle" of whose possibility she had had grave doubts, really taken place?

"Wall, I declare!" she said, and she could go no farther. It seemed too good to be possible. Just then the deacon put his head out of the door to ask her if she was going to stand there all day. Had she got paralyzed?

"I dunno but I be," she answered. "Lem'wel, is the ol' difficulty done with?"

"So fur's I'm concerned, it is," said the deacon, emphatically.

"I say amen to that," said Mr. Snyder.

"Glory to God in the highest, peace an' good will to everybody," said Mrs. Jones. "It seems too good to be true, but I hope it ain't. My! but won't the neighbors be s'prised to hear on 't! They won't b'lieve it—I know they won't. I wouldn't ef I hadn't seen it."

So it came about that "the old difficulty" was buried out of sight on that Christmas day. And so may it come about that we bury the old grudges deep down in our hearts this Christmas day—so deep that they never see the light again.—The Ledger.

A Bloodhound Traces a Baby.

A few days ago Bertha, the pretty four-year-old daughter of John C. Putnam, of the little settlement of Mills Village, Vt., disappeared. All the neighbors joined in the search for her. Night and day the hunt was continued, but not a trace of the little one could be discovered. The parents were in despair. It was feared that the child had been kidnapped. Finally, the father, in desperation, suggested that the State bloodhound Pilot could find some trace. Anxious to do anything that would in the least relieve the father's mind, the officials took the dog to Mill Village.

The dog was then given a tiny shoe that had been worn by the child the day before she disappeared. This he held in his mouth for a minute. Then he dropped it and sniffed the air. He seemed puzzled, and the knowing ones were beginning to remark that they knew the hound would not be of any use.

It really seemed as if the animal understood their words, for he suddenly put his nose to the ground and was off like a shot, dragging his keepers after him. On he went, crossing roads, fields and timber stretches, until he reached a point about a mile below Rutland, where there is a small mill stream. Here the animal suddenly brought up at the edge of the water, gave one long bark, and refused to go further.

Then the men got to work. They procured hooks and poles, and the bed of the stream was thoroughly searched. All this time Pilot stood by the water side, though attempts were made to drag him away. For the first time since he had been in the State he refused to obey the voice of his keeper. Toward night the body of the missing girl was found. As it was drawn to the shore. Pilot sprang forward, took the slimy dress in his mouth, and, raising the child as tenderly as though it had been in its mother's arms, trotted back to the house, the long line of searchers following.—New York Herald.

The Hammer an Ancient Tool.

One of the oldest tools in existence is the hammer. Illustrated manuscripts of the eleventh century represent carpenters with claw hammers. Hammers are of all sizes, from the dainty instruments used by the jeweler, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic fifty-ton hammer of ship-building establishments, some of which weigh as much as fifty tons and have a falling force of from ninety to one hundred. Every trade has its own hammer and its own way of using it.

NEW YORK'S BIG BUFFALO HERD.

Twenty-Nine of the American Bison in the City's Park.

The American bison is again on the hills beyond the Harlem.

According to the authority of William T. Hornaday, long officially associated with the work of the National Zoological Park, the bison was there in his freedom many years ago. He is there to-day, slave in close captivity.

About seventy-five acres of Van Cortlandt Park, north of the parade ground, including Vault Hill, where the tomb of the Van Cortlandts is situated, has been enclosed by a seven foot wire fence, and here are confined twenty-five members of the herd, now under the control of the park commissioners. The other four are in the small enclosure in Central Park.

The latter four are the absolute property of the city, while the former twenty-five belong to the estate of the late Austin Corbin, and are in the care of the Department of Parks under an agreement accepted by the commissioners last May, whereby they are to care for them, and the city to own one-fourth of the increase. It was not until last week that Mr. Corbin's animal keeper brought the bison from his Blue Mountain Park, in New Hampshire, and turned them into Van Cortlandt Park.

The herd, though not a large one, contains fine, well conditioned specimens, that will compare favorably with any of the many herds in captivity. Thirteen of them are cows, and a dozen of the herd are two-year-olds.

When first brought to their new home the animals did not take kindly to the change, and with a few exceptions, were moody and suspicious, going back and forth within the enclosure and carefully examining the fence, but when seen yesterday the entire herd appeared as much at home as though on their native Western heath.

Twelve of Austin Corbin's herd of bison are natives of New Hampshire, and were born in captivity. The others came originaly from Kansas, Nebraska and Manitoba. The king of the herd, a big horned, broad shouldered fellow, was captured by Buffalo Bill, and for a time was kept at his Nebraska ranch, and afterward sent to Iowa, where Mr. Corbin purchased them.

It was about five years ago, after Mr. Corbin had fenced in the 23,000 acres of his New Hampshire park and stocked it with deer and small game, that he began to look for the buffalo. It was no easy task to get them, for the race was then almost as near extinction as now, and those who had herds, or even single ones, had no desire to part with them. After getting two or three in Iowa and a few more in Kansas, he had to go to Canada for the rest.

Few as twenty-nine buffalo appear to be, they are really a large proportion of the living specimens of the American bison. On the best obtainable authority they constitute about one-thirty-fourth of the living members of the race in the United States, and this race once roamed the Western plains in hundreds of herds numbered by thousands.

GOLD BY THE YARD.

Wonderful Thinness to Which Beaters Reduce the Precious Metal.

The beating of the innumerable little square pieces of gold which are used to cover domes and signs, and so on, forms a distinct industry in the gold trade which employs a large number of hands and requires no small amount of skill.

The long, low building in which the work is carried on is filled throughout the day with the sound of hammers. On every side little boxes containing tiny rolls of gold are to be seen, which, although only measuring an inch and one-half in length, are each worth about $50. The gold is received in bars one-eighth of an inch in thickness, an inch in width and weighing 240 pennyweights. This is rolled out into a ribbon thirty yards in length.

It is then given to the workmen in strips measuring seven yards, each of which is cut into 180 pieces. These are now ready to be beaten out by hand. They are placed (protected by fine skins) in a tool known as the clutch, and are thoroughly pounded out on a great granite block set in the ground in such a way that there is absolutely no vibratory movement. The process is repeated several times, the gold as it spreads being continually subdivided until it is of the exact dimensions required.

The skins in which the gold is beaten are so delicate that they will tear as easily as paper, nevertheless they are of so fine a quality that they will withstand the continual hammering for several years. The gold, which is finally beaten down to 200,000th of an inch, is rubbed with "brine" before being placed in the skins, in order that it shall not adhere to them.

Easy as this work of beating out the gold may seem, it is, in reality, an art of a very delicate description. The workman must know to a nicety precisely how hard or gentle the blows of his hammer must be, and also the exact spot on which they should fall. Accordingly, a very superior class of men are employed in the business.—Pearson's Weekly.

Prospects for Longevity.

A French doctor says that persons who attain their thirtieth year without suffering from any serious disease are likely—all things being equal—to live till they are at least seventy-three years of age.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Books bound in the skin of departed friends are said to be the fashion now in Paris. So are cigarette cases, tobacco pouches, pocket-books, and prayer books made of the skin of notorious criminals.

RAILROAD ON TREE-TOPS.

A Curious Sight Can Be Seen in Sonoma County.

In the upper part of Sonoma County, California, near the coast, may be seen an actual railroad bed in the tree tops. Between the Clipper mills and Stuart Point, where the railroad crosses a deep ravine, the trees are sawed off on a level with the surrounding hills and timbers and ties laid on the stumps.

CALIFORNIA RAILROAD ON TREE-TOPS.

Near the center of the ravine are two huge red-wood trees which form a substantial support. These giants have been sawed off seventy-five feet above the level of the creek. This natural tree bridge is considered one of the wonders of the Golden State, and for security far exceeds a bridge framed in the most scientific manner.

Ready for Business.

With a very active, energetic workingman, or a man of business, a cane or crutch is a sign of some infirmity, but he will have to use one or both if sciatica sets in and disables his hip. Worse than all this, he may be bed-ridden for a long time, and still worse, may be obliged to resort to surgical treatment. Why all this should be endured when the trouble can be easily cured must be because he don't know that St. Jacobs Oil, the great remedy for pain, is a special cure for this very much dreaded malady. It has proved itself the most soothing and penetrating remedy for reaching the sciatic nerve and effectually curing its agonies that has perhaps ever been tried.

Business covers a multitude of transactions just out of the reach of the law.

The less people know about each other the politer they are when they meet.

The Modern Mother

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only.

The same opportunities make a hero of one man and an ass of another.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. If your druggist hasn't it in stock, ask him to procure it for you. It will save your life.

The majority of people who want to be coaxed ought to be clubbed.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When some people have nothing to say they seem to talk the most.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. PATTERSON, Lakster, Mich., Nov. 5, 1894.

An excellent thing to remember is that every story has two sides.

Hope

Returns to the heart of the victim bound in the chains of rheumatism, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh, when blood is enriched and purified by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Potatoes,

Tomatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Turnips, Lettuce, Peas, Beets, Onions, and all Vegetables, remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

Potash

in liberal quantities by the use of fertilizers containing **not less than 10% actual Potash.** Better and more profitable yields are sure to follow.

All about Potash—the results of its use by actual experiment on the best farms in the United States—is told in a little book which we publish and will gladly mail free to any farmer in America who will write for it.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
93 Nassau St., New York.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Dec. 25

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

The attention of the reader is directed to the large ad. of THE RACKET on page four of this issue. Scan it carefully.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

Christmas
—AT—
MEYERS'

In making your purchases for the Holidays you should see our fine assortment of

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Beautiful Patterns,

STAMPED LINENS,

In Picture Frames, Centre Pieces, Trays, and Doylies, all new designs.

And for the children we have undoubtedly the

FINEST LINE OF DOLLS IN TOWN.

Also little Beds, Trunks, Dishes and Books.

W. T. MEYER,
Bellefonte.
Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice.

REDUCED RATES.

To Washington on Account of the Inauguration via P. R. R.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 1, 2, 3, and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates: From New York, $8.00; Philadelphia, $5.40, Baltimore, $1.60; Harrisburg, $5.06; Williamsport, $8.79; Buffalo, $11.20; Rochester, $10.48; Altoona and Pittsburg, $10.00; and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capital at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions.

Sunday, Dec. 20, at Centre Hall, at 10 a. m.; at St. John's at 2 p. m.; at Georges Valley at 7 p. m.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Armagh, Merl Luther and Earl Arthur, infant sons of Wm. Armstrong aged 12 and 15 days respectively.

In Allensville, Joseph Collanbine, eged 66 years and 4 m.

At Reedsville, Rosanna Crotzer, age 68 years, 6 m.

In Wayne twp., Oliver Ginifen, age 15 years, 4 m.

At Belleville, Joseph Morrison, age about 68 years.

Near Shrader, John W. Rager, age 58 years, 6 m.

In Wayne twp., David Smith, aged 76 years, 7 m.

In Wayne twp., Oscar Wagner, age 18 years, 10 m.

Philipsburg.

The Philipsburg boro council has passed an ordinance taxing the telephone, telegraph and electric light poles in the boro limits. The companies interested are making quite a kick over the matter and threaten to test the ordinance in court if it is signed by the burgess.

The death of landlord Leister, of the Potter House of pneumonia, has taken off a hotel man who was respected by the citizens and guests of that popular hotel.

We have the finest assortment of canned goods, evaporated fruits and fine groceries ever offered to the trade in Bellefonte. Goods in this line are fine in quality and very reasonable in price.—Sechler & Co.

DIED AT POTTERS MILLS.

Mrs. Wm. Allison Stricken With Paralysis Friday Morning.

Last Friday morning Mrs William Allison, of Potters Mills, was stricken with paralysis, which caused her death in a few hours. On the day previous to her death they butchered, and Mrs. Allison was in her usual health, being around all day helping to oversee and manage the work, being in unusually good spirits.

She retired that night feeling as well as usual, and made the remark that "she hoped they would all have a good nights' rest."

At six o'clock the next morning her son Edward, who was in an adjoining room, was awakened by hearing his mother call; he immediately hastened to her room, and found her lying on the floor unconscious. From the position in which she was lying it was thought she had arisen, and was seated on a chair when she was stricken with paralysis and fell to the floor.

Edward at once called his sister, Miss Lillie, and together they did all that was possible to try to restore her to consciousness, and Dr. VanValzah was at once summoned and arrived about three hours before her death.

When she was first found her right side was paralyzed but in a short time her left side was also paralyzed, and despite all that medical skill could do she expired about half-past eleven o'clock, without having regained consciousness, or being able to speak to those around her.

Her children were at once summoned home but arrived too late to see their mother alive. Mrs. Allison had two light paralytic strokes several years ago, and at times suffered with severe pain in her head from the effects.

She has been a faithful and consistent member of the Presbyterian church for many years, and was highly respected and much beloved by all who knew her, and will be greatly missed in the community in which she lived.

Five children survive her, Hon. William M. Allison, of Spring Mills, Mrs. Frank McCoy and Archibald, of Bellefonte, and Edward and Miss Lillie, who lived with their mother at the old home. Her husband, William Allison died twenty years ago. Her age was 73 years and 11 months.

The funeral took place Monday at ten o'clock, Rev. Dr. Laurie, of Bellefonte, officiating. Interment was made in the cemetery at Spring Mills.

A Monument to Constable Barner.

The Ettlinger tragedy at Woodward was revived last week by the erection of a monument over the remains of Constable Barner, who was killed in his attempt to arrest William Ettinger last spring. The monument is the work of A. M. Mott, of Bellefonte, and is of red Swede granite with Gothic top, six feet four inches high and weighs 2800 pounds. It bears the name, age and date of death on one side and on the other the inscription: "Shot while in the performance of his official duties." The cost of it was $125, which was raised by popular subscription.

A Year of 13 Months.

The proposition is now made that beginning with the next century, the year be divided into 13 months instead of 12, as at present. Various reasons for this change are urged, the most important one being that the months, with one exception, would contain four weeks, or 28 days, each. This would be very convenient and it would be a great boon to those who have their wages fixed at so much per month, but we are unaware that in any other respect anybody would be benefited.

A Good Pledge.

The Lewistown Gazette says 292 male pupils in the public schools of that town have signed a pledge promising to abstain from smoking cigarettes until each shall have attained the age of 21 years. In the list of signers are pupils from every school room in two wards. A pledge of this kind by the male scholars of Centre Hall, and all other schools, would be a thing to rejoice over. Who introduced cigarette smoking in this town?

Married on Sunday Evening.

Last Sunday evening a quiet wedding took place at the home of Mrs. James Coldren. Rev. Rearick performed the ceremony. The contracting parties were Miss Ella Coldren, of this place, and Mr. Ed. Royer, of Millheim. They will reside in Millheim.

No Paper Next Week.

To afford all hands an opportunity to enjoy the holiday season, our issue for next week will be omitted, for which we ask the kind indulgence of our esteemed patrons, and wish each and all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

—A fine gold pen in a beautiful holder, put up in a fine plush case, from $1.75 to $3.00. Just the thing for Christmas; at Bushman's Jewelry Store, Centre Hall, Pa.

Fine Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Dried Beef, large new Mackeral, Salt, coarse or fine, 14 lb., 28 lb., 50 lb., 140 lb., bags and 280 lb. bbl. —Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

GRIMM-COATES.

A Brilliant Marriage at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. John Shook.

On Thursday morning, December 17, guests to the number of about fifty assembled at Mr. and Mrs. John Shook's beautiful new residence at Spring Mills, to witness the marriage of Mr. Charles L. Grimm, of Madisonburg and Miss Minnie J. Coates, of Tyrone. When the old family clock pealed forth the first note of twelve, the bride and groom gracefully marched into the parlor, upon a beautiful new rug purchased by Mr. Shook for the occasion, where Rev. J. M. Rearick pronounced them husband and wife.

After congratulations were extended to the happy couple, Mr. and Mrs. Shook, who so genially entertained the guests, swung open the door leading to the dining room and invited all to the elaborately prepared table,—turkies, ducks, cakes, fruits, candies, etc., in abundance. Mr. and Mrs. Shook deserve much praise for the fine taste displayed.

At three o'clock the bridal party, accompanied by a large number of the guests went to the depot, where amidst a thick shower of rice they boarded the train for Lloysville, where a short time will be spent in visiting.

In the spring Mr. and Mrs. Grimm will engage in farming near Madisonburg, on the farm belonging to the groom's father.

Far. Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Quarterly Meeting—Lightning Clause.

The quarterly meeting of the board of directors was held at Ruhl's hotel, in this place, on Monday. Insurance applications to the amount of about $67,000 were passed by the board.

The board also broadened the clause which insured against damages by fire caused by lightning, by including all injury to buildings by lightning where fire does not ensue, without an increase of rate to policy holders, and applicable to all policies now in force.

It will also be gratifying to the members to learn that no assesement for losses will need be ordered up to this time, the board having managed to meet all losses within the past five years without laying a tax, which speaks well for the board.

Well Represented.

Centre Hall is well represented at the teachers' institute at Bellefonte this week. We doubt whether any section of the county sends out as many teachers as this place. They are filling positions in all parts of the county, and the most important is that they are all giving satisfactson. Those from this place there this week are, Ed. J. Wolf, Frank Foreman, Miss Kate Shreffler, in charge of our schools; Hoffer Dale, Miles Arney, Robert Foreman, Miss Helen Bartholomew, Walter Kerlin, Wagner Geiss, W. A. Krise and Andrew Gregg.

Another Horse Sinks Into a Cave.

George Garbrick, a Nittany valley farmer, was plowing in his field a few days ago when suddenly the ground gave way under the hind feet of one of his horses and the animal fell back into an opening of the earth that engulfed the horse up to the animal's ears. The farmer called for help and a dozen men responded and helped to raise the horse out of the ground. That section is full of caves. It is supposed that the covering of one of these caverns, having been worn away, was not strong enough to bear the weight of the horse.

A Valuable Coin.

Mr. M. B. Herring, says the Lock Haven Republican, is the owner of a Queen Ann shilling of the date of 1709 which is a valuable coin, one like it having been sold in London recently for $86. The one in Mr. Herring's possession is as perfect almost as the day it came from the mint. Mr. Herring, no doubt, came in possession of this coin from his father's belongings, when living at Penn Hall.

Inspecting Cattle.

The state Veternarian with some appointed assistants, duly empowered under the act of 1895, we are informed by one of the staff, have inspected some cows, and found a few infected with tuberculosis. Such animals, if condemned and killed as the law directs, will be paid for by the state.

Holiday Services.

The Reformed Sunday shool of this place will have a Christmas service on Friday evening, 25th.

The Lutheran Sunday school of this place will have an entertainment on New Year's evening.

Far From Home.

Boob, the wheel man, got an order for eight set of sample wheels from Bombay, India. He's doing quite a business in foreign countries, and has established an office in New York City to look after his export trade.

—One-half dozen Roger Bro's silver fruit knives, in case, $2.25, would make a nice Christmas present for mother; at G. W. Bushman's.

—A muffler or pair of gloves will be a present appreciated by any one. Lewins has made a big reduction in this line, and a selection can easily be made.

DROPS INTO A CAVERN.

Horse Drops 30 Feet Thro the Earth and is Killed.

On Wednesday of last week, while G. B. Campbell, of above Pinegrove, was plowing in a field, with a two-horse team, the leader sank into the ground with his hind feet and could not extricate itself. Mr. Campbell hastened to uncouple the horse and as soon as this was accomplished, his horse disappeared entirely, sinking hind-foremost into the earth landing 30 feet from the surface upon two staning peak shaped rocks in a cavern below. The opening on the surface caused by the breaking thro of the horse, was about three feet in diameter, underneath the cavern was much wider. During the muss the other horse ran off to the stable.

Next day Levi Walker and others went to the spot, and Mr. Walker was let down the cavern 30 feet by means of a rope, and found the horse lodged upon the rocks aforesaid, but dead; he managed to take off the gears, and then the men hauled him up to terra firma again. It was very dark at the bottom Walker says but he could see ten feet around into an open chamber. No doubt if explored an immense cavern would be discovered, a matter worthy the attention of some of the near-by State College professors.

Ex-commissioner Campbell, a brother of the above named, informs the Reporter that he and others of that vicinity have for a period five years observed a sinking of the earth for a distance of five miles in line with the cavern in which the horse disappeared and leading to it, now forming a depression extending thro the farms of Campbell, Goss, Hale and Robinson, and Grimes, apparently terminating at Daniel Johnson's, near State College.

A Family's Unlucky Luck.

Near Romola, in this county, there is a family living who have been the victims of bad luck during the past summer. Last Friday Mr. George Weaver, the head of the family, was kicked by a horse and one of his legs was broken in two places. Early in the spring one of his sons was turning "flippers" in the barn and had one of his legs broken. Later in the season another son cut down a tree which fell on him, breaking one of his legs. In the fall one of Mr. Weaver's daughters was bitten on the hand by a copperhead snake. There are several other members of the household and they are wondering what accident is to befall them.

Lottery Suit at Bellefonte.

We see an item that a warrant has been issued for the arrest of Edward Stoner, a cigar maker, on a charge of violation of the national lottery laws. Stoner raffled a gold watch, and one of the ticket holders, who alleges he was unfairly treated, made the charge. Stoner alleges he will make a similar charge against all who took chances. This will be a Bellefonte pic-nic.

Appeal on a Mining Case.

Mine Inspector Joseph Knapper will appeal to the Supreme court the case in which Judge Gordon decided that the mining law was unconstitutional. The inspector arrived at this conclusion after a conference with Attorney General McCormick.

Railroad Extension.

We learn that the Bellefonte Central Railroad Company has in preparation plans for the extension of its main line to Huntingdon. This, if carried out, would shorten the distance between Bellefonte and the east by about seventy-four miles, which is quite an item.

Heavy Centre Co. Porkers in Snyder Co.

Jas. W. Runkle, who last spring moved from near this place to Middleburg, took with him two Centre county Chester white pigs, which he killed last week; one dressed 451 and the other 465 pounds. Our Snyder county cousins can learn a few points from James as to raising big porkers.

Treasurer Kline's Deputy.

Treasurer elect Kline has appointed his step-son, William Royer, as his deputy, and has made a good selection, being competent and trustworthy. Mr. Royer for a number of years was foreman of the Centre Democrat office.

Gets a Call.

The Lutheran congregation of Mifflinburg, says the Times, have extended a call to Rev. C. L. McConnel, of Belleville, Pa., to succeed Rev. Dr. J. A. Earnest, who resigned as pastor some months ago.

Sudden Death.

Ed. Livingstone died very suddenly at Pine Grove Mills last Saturday from a paralytic stroke. He was aged about 61 years, and was a member of Co. C. 49th Reg., P. V. He leaves a wife.

Lutheran Services by Rev. Rearick.

Sunday, Dec. 27, at Centre Hall, at 2 p. m.; at Spring Mills, at 7 p. m.; at Tusseyville, at 10 a. m.

If you want the finest Olives, Olive Oil, Flavoring Extracts, Sardines, Pickles, Ketchups, Sauces, Macaroni, Gelatine, Mustards, and Salad Dressings, come to us for them.—Sechler & Co., Bellefonte.

A SHOE STORE!

"Of the people, by the people, for the people;" that's the kind of an establishment this is.

Conducted in your interests, supported by your unwavering patronage and intended for your betterment, this store has been a phenomenal success from its inception, and it is growing bigger and better day by day.

Christmas Goods.

It is impossible to find anything in our stock that would not make an acceptable gift—that boy needs a pair of boots or dress shoes, the daughter a pair dress boots or school shoes, the wife a pair warm leggins or overgaiters, the mother a pair of warm shoes, the father or brother a pair of slippers, etc.

Can you think of anything more economical, more acceptable or more suitable these finching times for the presents you are looking for.

MINCLE'S SHOE STORE,
BELLEFONTE, - PA.

PROCLAMATION.

Frigid Zone, Dec. 6, 1896.

I, the original and only SANTA CLAUS, God-Father of the Little Chaps, hereby make proclamation:

I have appointed Mr. Edwin F. Garman, of 32 Allegheny St., Bellefonte, Pa., as my special agent in your city to sell all the Skates, Dolls, Toys, Games, etc., which I have been gathering for you for the past twelve months. I have also ordered and commanded Garman to make known to you that I will be with you early Christmas morning, dressed in my best and richest clothes, and will give to all good children those nice Christmas candies and presents which I have so carefully put up; so you will surely find me. I want you all to be good. Remember, I am the original old Santa Claus; I will come down all the way from the North Pole in my especial sleigh, drawn by my pet reindeer.

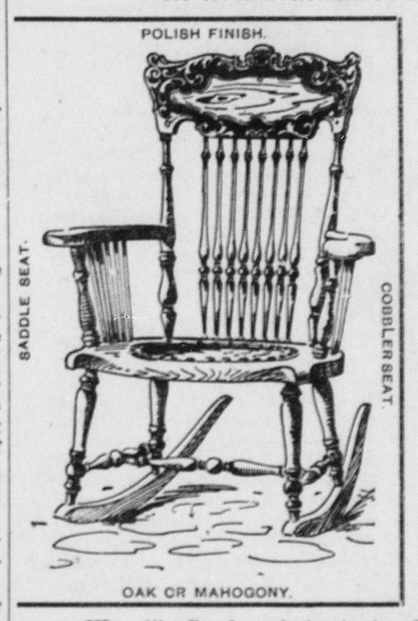
{SEAL.} Given on the 6th day of December, in the 1896th year of my glorious reign in the Frigid Zone.

Santa Claus.

GARMAN'S STORE,
His Agts., Bellefonte.

HOLIDAY BARGAINS

At W. R. Brachbill's Furniture Store.



This Chair

ONLY

$2.99.

Regular price, $4.25.

A USEFUL

X-MAS PRESENT.

We will offer for sale beginning Saturday, Dec. 12th, '96,

100 FINE PARLOR TABLES

Antique Oak or Mahogony, Polish Finish, size of top, 24x24, Our price, $1.29. Regular price, $3.00.

W. R. BRACHBILL,
Telephone 1302. BELLEFONTE.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods, Clothing and Millinery.

Our store last week was crowded with delighted buyers who took advadtage of our

GREAT CHRISTMAS OFFERING SALE.

This week the same prices will prevail. Come now before all the choice selections are made.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY GOODS AT YOUR OWN PRICES.

Here Are a Few More of Our Special Leaders:

Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks.

150 Ladies' Coats, heretofore renging in price from $10 to $15. your choice of this lot, $7.98.

75 Ladies' Coats, ranging in price from $7 to $10, your choice of this lot, $7.98.

50 Child's Coats, heretofore sold from $1.25 to 12.50, your choice of this lot, $1.35.

Don't let this opportunity slip by when you can buy Cloaks at these figures.

Children's Suits.

Same as last week. A few more of these same goods arrived last week.

Children's School Suits, good quality, 87c. Children's Dress Suits, plain or fancy, $1.19. Children's All-wool Suits, plain colors, $1.69.

And don't forget to look at our Men's Suits for $3.98.

Men's Overcoats.

Men's Heavy Chinchilla Overcoats, regular price $7.50, now $4.25.

Men's good serviceable Overcoats, good quality, $3.98.

Boy's Gvercoatsf other houses ask you $1.50 to $2.00, we sell you at $1.25.

Comfortables.

A few more of those fine Comforts left. Usually sold for $1.50, for 98c.

10x4 Blankets, grey and white, 44c.

10x4 Heavy Grey Blankets, 79c.

Umbrellas.

Just received a new invoice of Umbrellas. Solid wood handle and paragon frame, would easily sell any place for $1.50, we intend to

Close this Lot Out for 98c.

Domestics

The Globe is the only recognized leader for bargains in this department.

Apron Ginghams, best quality, 4½c.

Yd-wide Bleached Muslin, heavy, 4½c.

Cotton Cassimere for men's pants, good quality, 9c.

Heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, per yard, 5c.

All Wool Skirting Flannel, per yd. 36c

Turkey Red Table Linen, fast colors, per yd., 17c.

Best quality Percales, per yard, 9c.

Best quality Chambrays, per yard, 9c.

And a thousand other bargains too numerous to mention.

Come Now. Don't Wait. Ask your Neighbor Who has Already Been Here.

We positively assert that every statement we make is a veritable fact.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low prices and terrors to All Competitors."